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EAST ASIA'S FUTURE BRIGHT, STRESSES FOREIGN CHIEF TOGO

Speaks at Fourth Anniversary Of Institute of Pacific at Kogyo Club

EMPHASIZES COOPERATION

Reviews Factors Which Led to Outbreak of War of Greater East Asia

In a speech delivered to members of the Institute of the Pacific at the Kogyo Club Monday evening, on the occasion of the Institute's fourth anniversary, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo lauded the great work of the organization and the meritorious services rendered by its members to the State.

The Foreign Minister also touched upon the cause of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the miserable defeats being suffered by the Anglo-American-Chungking bloc as a result of the glorious achievements of the mighty Imperial Forces and the great question with which India is now faced.

New World Created

In conclusion, Mr. Togo declared that a new world is about to be born and reiterated that the closes cooperation and unity among all ranks of the people, military and civil, is demanded in order to carry this war to a successful conclusion.

The Foreign Minister's speech follows:

"Gentlemen:

"It is indeed a privilege and pleasure for me to be invited this evening and extend to you a few words of greeting on this occasion of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Institute of the Pacific.

"Four years ago, when this Institute was organized, large scale military operations were still in progress in China. It is a noteworthy fact to be recalled at this time that the Institute of the Pacific declared, as early as four years ago, that the future destiny of this Empire lay in the Pacific, and emphasized the international character of the China Affair. I feel no hesitation in expressing at this time my unreserved feeling of respect to the Institute for the fact that it led other organizations in educating and enlightening the people on this important matter, and also for the extreme accuracy with which the Institute foresaw the actual development of affairs in the Pacific. Progress of events in East Asia to date did actually follow the course which was boldly envisaged by the Institute four years ago.

"I hardly think it necessary for me to reiterate here the patent fact that the primary cause of the outbreak of the present War of Greater East Asia can be traced directly to the rampant encroachments by America and Britain upon East Asia these past decades. We cannot recall, for instance, without anguish that, when China sought to save itself from opium poisoning and national degradation, Britain compelled helpless China, by force of arms, to accept British proposal of importing opium into the Celestial Empire. After obtaining a stronghold in Hongkong following this shameful opium war, Britain gradually extended its arms of exploitation and penetration of the continent of China, until it all but succeeded in reducing China to a semi-colonial status under British overlordship. It was a crime against humanity—an ineradicable blot in world history. It is but natural, therefore, that the once majestic British Empire—an empire which Britishers have long boasted as being one upon which the sun never sets—is now fast treading a path which is leading to its oblivion. The crumbling of the British Empire is now a glaring phenomenon observable at this very moment.

American Interference

"A few words on America. American arms of interfering with Eastern affairs have been extended with the Philippines as their stragetic base, political, economic, as well as military. Needless to say, in this connection, these activities of the United States in East Asia have contributed materially toward bringing about the present conflagration in East Asia.

"In its broad outline, the foreign policy of the United States followed rather faithfully the line set by President James Monroe in 1823. Bearing the name of its author, the Monroe Doctrine in its original form consisted of a two-fold policy. On the one hand, the policy aimed at rejection of interposition in American affairs by outside Powers. On the other hand, the Doctrine envisaged a policy of self-restraint—a policy of abstention. That is to say, the United States, on its part, was to follow a policy of not interfering with affairs in other continents.

"We are familiar with the fact that the United States did follow for some time rather faithfully the policy thus laid down by its Fathers and James Monroe. We also know that, while insisting upon the first

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Premier Pays Tribute to Press Corps Heroes

Impressive rites were held Monday for 65 members of the Press Corps who sacrificed their lives in the Manchurian Incident, China Affair and the current War of Greater East Asia. The service, under the joint auspices of the War and Navy Ministries and the Nippon Press Society and held at Hibiya, was attended by a large number of persons, including high officials. Above, Premier General Hideki Tojo is seen reading a memorial address in front of the altar.

TIME SAID NEARING FOR BIG NAZI DRIVE

Hour for New German Offensive Rapidly Approaching With Preparations Ready

STIFF SKIRMISHES SEEN

Red Army Strengthens Defenses in Northern District With Reinforcements

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 10.—Various reports from the Soviet Union and the Balkan countries reveal that the hour for the new offensive is at hand, considered from climatic and topographic conditions, because preparations for the drive against the Soviets have apparently been completed by Germany.

Stiff skirmishes that immediately precede a decisive battle are now progressing with German forces taking the initiative while the Red troops under Marshal Semon Timoshenko are attempting a counter-offensive on the southwestern front.

According to information reaching Ankara from the Caucasus, the Red Army has strengthened its defense in the northern part of the area, including Rostov, with reinforcements from the Far Eastern Army.

It is reported that while arranging a strong defense line in the Kerch district, the Red Army is speeding up its fortification of naval bases along the coast of the Black Sea including Sebastpol.

Defense Forced on Britain

Special

BERLIN, May 10.—Recently German Rear Admiral Luetzow, who has become widely known through his numerous lectures over the radio, dealt with the latest events in naval warfare and in the course so doing, commented on Great Britain's strategic situation, which must be described as an out and out defense position, as follows:

"Today we recognize that the occupation of Norway constituted the first act of a magnificant logical sequence of events. Great Britain eliminated from Northern Europe, Scandinavia safe from British war plans, the German naval fron extended as far as the Arctic and a gateway to the Atlantic was opened. This was the first act, which was soon followed by the second: In Dunkirk, the expulsion of the British Army from the European Continent, and subsequently the conquest and immediate preparation of the entire Dutch-Belgian-French Channel and Atlantic coast for the offensive against Britain's naval might.

British Pressure Removed

"Further acts followed in the Mediterranean until a European coastal front, from the North Cape to the Dardanelles, had been established: On one hand a line of defense that could keep away from the peoples of the continent any further confusing British pressure, and on the other hand, a strategic starting position rendering possible a far more effective combating of Great Britain and her naval might in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

"The British know just as well as we do that this war cannot be won by remaining on the defensive, but only by attacking. What is left to them as their foremost means of attack is their blockade which—and

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Nanking President Returns to Capital After Manchou Trip

Domei

NANKING, May 11.—After completing his mission of promoting friendship between Manchoukuo and China, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government, returned here by plane at 1:20 p.m. today. After staying overnight at Dairen, where he arrived at yesterday afternoon from Hsinking, he hopped off from the Shusuishi airfield at Dairen at 10:28 a.m. today for Nanking.

VOYAGE IN ARCTIC SEA BY CONVOY IS RELATED

Allied Ships Carrying Aid-Soviet Materials Undergo Fierce Reich Attacks

D.N.B.

MADRID, May 10.—The journey through the Arctic Sea by an Allied convoy carrying aid-Soviet war materials to Murmansk was described by Roy Edward Philipps of Lambeth, London, to be one of the most dangerous and thrilling, the fury of the German attacks by surface and aircraft in the Atlantic paling into insignificance when compared with their actions in this area, according to the Spanish paper Ya.

During the entire trip the convoy was continually harassed, and on one day alone five attacks were carried out by German warships, continues the report.

A ship's carpenter by the name of Atkins on his return to Glasgow from the port of Murmansk stated: "Throughout the voyage to and from Murmansk we had a real taste of he British assertion that 'there were no enemy planes to be seen.'

"One morning at 3:30 a strong formation of Stukas and torpedo-planes of the Luftwaffe carried out an attack that, for its daring and utter ferocity I have yet to see equalled. The British cruiser Edinburgh and one destroyer that were escorting the convoy were helpless in face of that attack. The wild barrage thrown up by the defenders on board these men-of-war was easily penetrated by the attacking planes.

"It was on the second day of the voyage from Murmansk that the Germans sent the British cruiser Edinburgh to it watery grave."

TURKISH PAPERS LAUD NIPPON NAVY VICTORY

Most of Journals Devote Large Space to Historic Sea Battle

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 10.—Turkish papers devoted most of their front pages in reporting the communique of the Imperial Headquarters regarding the result of the Coral Sea battle, which was printed under the streamer caption "Great Victory on the Part of the Japanese Navy." Reflecting the public sentiment, papers sold very well.

Commenting on the result of the Coral Sea battle the Aksham declared the battle is causing a great sensation in Australia and New Guinea, and threatening the former with direct menace of the Japanese Navy. Although the United States and British may loudly speak of their defensive warfare, the paper pointed out, this fact bespeaks the very fate of Australia depended on that battle.

AMERICA NOW EYING MARTINIQUE ISLAND

French Possession in Caribbean Sea Center of United States Attention

MANY WARSHIPS THERE

State Department Announces Dispatch of Admiral Hoover For Negotiations

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 10.—Following announcement by the United States State Department regarding the dispatch of Admiral John Hoover to Martinique, the focus of Anglo-American measures toward the French seems to have been shifted to Martinique from Madagascar.

Much attention is attached to the problem of how the relations between France and the United States will be affected by the issue regarding disposal of Martinique Island which is generally believed to be the most important question pending between them since the French capitulation to Germany.

The question regarding disposal of Martinique is now drawing world attention because of two points: first, it is situated in the central part of the Caribbean Sea which is playing an important role in the national defense of the United States; second, many French vessels are anchored there, including one aircraft carrier, three cruisers and seven oil tankers.

Third, the gold bullion removed from Paris, prior to the French defeat in the German-French war, is believed to be held in the island in question as yet.

Simultaneously with the announcement regarding the dispatch

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MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR DEPARTED PRESS UNIT HEROES

Impressive Rites Staged at Hibiya Municipal Hall On Monday

MANY DIGNITARIES ATTEND

Premier and Navy Minister Laud Meritorious Work Rendered At Front

The Imperial Army, Navy and the nation paid tribute Monday to the memory of 65 members of the Press Corps who sacrificed their lives in the performance of their duties in the Manchurian Incident, China Affair, and current War of Greater East Asia.

The occasion was the joint memorial service for the departed souls which was held at the Hibiya Municipal Hall under the joint auspices of the War and Navy Ministries and the Nippon Press Society.

The spirits honored were of newspaper men, correspondents of news agencies, cameramen of cinematograph companies, employes of the Nippon Broadcasting Association, and civilians in the Army and Navy.

Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his capacity of War Minister, and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, attended in person and delivered memorial addresses, in which they spoke in glowing terms of the part played by the departed souls in the stimulation of the morale of the people by keeping them accurately informed of what was going on in the firing lines.

In a prominent part of the hall an altar was raised. There, images of the departed civilian heroes were placed.

Navy Presents Given

On both sides of the altar were displayed branches of the sacred Sakaki tree, presents from the War and Navy Ministers, Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Navy, the Society for the Commemoration of Deeds of Heroism, and a number of patriotic organizations.

As the time for the rites approached, Premier Tojo, in his capacity of War Minister, Navy Minister Shimada, President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board, Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, President Masayuki Tani of the Board of Information, Marchioness Teiko Yamanouchi, President of the Dai-Nippon Women's Society, a proxy of His Excellency M. Li Shaokeng, Ambassador of Manchoukuo, and Count Ladislaus von Mirbach-Geldern, press attache to the German Embassy, took their seats in the space reserved for guests.

The representatives of the organizations sponsoring the memorial service and about 200 of the members of families of the fallen civilian heroes seated themselves, as also more than 2,000 members of the general public.

The rites were in charge of Chief Priest Akioka of the Hie Shrine.

Assisted by a number of priests under him, he performed a purification ceremony and made offerings at the altar.

Shinto Prayer Recited

A Shinto prayer was then recited by the chairman of the memorial service committee, Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

A dead silence fell when he Colonel Yahagi began reciting. As

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Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

FORMER AUSTRALIAN PREMIER COMMENTS ON BATTLE

LISBON, May 11.—Confirming the importance of the Battle of the Coral Sea, Australian Navy Minister William Hughes made the following admission: "The future of Australia will depend on the final outcome of the Battle of the Coral Sea. The victory of the enemy will have far-reaching consequences, and the danger that Australia will be encircled will be great." He then declared that Japanese Forces operating in the Indian Ocean have already made it extremely difficult to employ any means of communication between Australia, New Zealand, and England. The possibility that Australia as well as New Zealand will be completely encircled and forced to defend themselves without outside assistance is becoming imminently greater, he added.

HULL DISCUSSES POST-WAR ECONOMICS

LISBON, May 11.—Discussing the post-war economic situation, Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, emphasized the implications of the fourth point in the Atlantic Charter which promises that all states shall have access on equal terms to the raw materials of the world. He asserted that not only trade relations but military, financial, and all other international and economic relationships must be placed on sound bases. "The far-reaching economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter cannot be attained by wishful thinking. We in America must realize that their achievement will be impossible if we follow policies of narrow economic nationalism such as our extreme and disastrous tariff policy after the last war."

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT GRANTED ARMY, NAVY COMMANDERS FOR BURMA, INDIA DRIVES

A gracious Imperial Message in appreciation of the successful campaigns in Burma and in the Indian Ocean was awarded Monday to General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, and Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, according to a communique of the Imperial Headquarters at 5:30 p.m. on the same day. It is with awe that it is mentioned that Monday's Imperial Message was granted in the immediate wake of a gracious Imperial Message to the same Army and Navy commanders-in-chief on May 7, in appreciation of their efforts in overthrowing the United States' base in East Asia. The communique follows:

"His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to summon the Army Chief of Staff and Navy Chief of Staff of the Imperial Headquarters today and graciously awarded the following Imperial Pescript to the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions and the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet:

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT

"We deeply appreciate that the Army and Navy Forces operating in the Burmese and Indian Ocean areas, effecting an expedition to distant alien regions or in the face of the sultry heat or surmounting steep and dangerous regions, have speedily and effectively annihilated the enemy, thereby intercepting the supply routes to China and crushing naval and air forces of the enemy everywhere."

AMERICANS ANGRY AT FALSE REPORTS

Conflicting Utterances on Coral Sea Engagement Increases Unrest

WASHINGTON EFFORTS FAIL

Neutrals Accept Tokyo Version, Press Playing Up Brilliant Japanese Victory

The American people are becoming indignant at the false reports concerning the Coral Sea naval battle issued by the Washington authorities who are frantically endeavoring to conceal the unparalleled victory attained by the Japanese Naval Forces, according to a Washington dispatch reaching Shanghai on May 10.

Pointing out that the Washington authorities on May 10 and denied the announcement made on May 8 by the Imperial Japanese Headquarters and stated that the Coral Sea engagement was still continuing, the report said efforts by the London and Washington military authorities to conceal the results are proving of no avail, for they are on the contrary increasing the uneasiness of their peoples.

Conflicting Reports

The announcement regarding the Coral Sea engagement made at Washington on May 8 failed to make clear its results, asserting "that it would not be worth while to do so at the present time," the report said. However, the announcement made at Washington and London on the previous day was that the powerful combined forces of the United States, Britain and Australia, with the American warships comprising the main force, encountered and engaged the Japanese Naval Unit and after severe fighting won a great victory over the enemy. No doubt this announcement exalted the entire peoples of the United States and Britain, it was said, but when the actual results of the engagement were made clear by the Imperial Japanese quarters announcement and published by the newspapers of such neutral countries as Sweden, Norway and Turkey, which all admitted the splendid war achievements scored by the invincible Japanese Navy, both Prime Minister John Curtin, of Australia, and Prime Minister Fraser, of New Zealand, averred that the results of the Coral Sea engagement would decide the fate of Australia and New Zealand.

With the ever increasing threat of the Japanese offensive, Australia and New Zealand are said to be whiningly seeking for aid to the United States and Britain. Under the circumstances, all publications including papers and magazines are in a quandary, not knowing whether to publish the true facts already revealed regarding the aforesaid engagement. Especially confused are the Washington journalistic circles, having first announced that a decisive victory was won by the Allied forces, then that the details of the results would be given as soon as they are available, and lastly that the details would not be revealed until the proper time arrived.

Uneasiness Increasing

Due to the repeated defeats of the United States and British forces, there is a growing uneasiness on the part of all the neutrals as well as of all the inhabitants of the possessions and colonies of the United States and Britain. All the vernaculars in Turkey are eulogizing the

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U.S. COLONEL KILLEN IS MADE PRISONER

Unable to Retreat, American Officer Captured in Mindanao By Japanese

NIPPON DRIVE POWERFUL

With Fall of Corregidor, People Of Luzon Feel at Ease to Resume Work

Domei

TANGKULAN, Mindanao Front, May 10.—Unable to retreat with his men, as a result of a speedy advance of the Japanese Forces, Colonel Wade D. Killen, chief of staff of the United States forces on the Mindanao front, last Saturday afternoon, was taken prisoner by Japanese troops in the Manfima valley, southeast of Tangkulan in northeastern Mindanao Island.

"Though four regiments of the United States army were on the Cagayan-Tangoloan front, they completely dispersed in great disorder and confusion unable to resist the powerful Japanese advance.

"We knew that it was utterly impossible for us to take the ground before Japanese Forces, whereupon we immediately began to take retreat, only to be taken prisoner shortly afterward," the United States chief of staff moaned.

Luzon Peace Restored

Domei

MANILA, May 10.—The surrender of Corregidor has given the Filipino population complete peace of mind, adding a fresh impetus to the restoration of order in all the provinces in Luzon.

All commercial establishments in Luzon have opened their doors to general commercial transactions, while the farmers are cooperating with Japanese soldiers for the reconstruction of bridges connecting villages and city zones in order to facilitate the supply of farm products to the city population.

With the life of the agricultural community steadily normalized, the Government receipt of taxes has greatly increased, heralding the return of complete peace and order in all parts of the Philippines.

The National Development Company, a Japanese cotton textile manufacturer, resumed business today at the instructions of the Japanese Military Administration here.

The National Development Company had been filling 20 per cent of the cotton consumption in the Philippine Islands and it has a stock of materials sufficient to enable it to run its plant for one year and a half, it was learned.

Leaves for Bulgaria

Domei

ROME, May 10.—Raffaello Riccardi, Minister of Trade and International Payments, left here today for Sofia where he will confer with the Bulgarian Government regarding trade relations between Italy and Bulgaria.

Diabetes Remedy

Special

BUDAPEST, May 4.—Ludwig Furdos, a Hungarian druggist, has discovered a new remedy for diabetes, Budapest papers reported today. The new remedy which is composed of well-known drugs, is now being tested by medical experts,

Last Supply Route to Chungking Is Intercepted

MYITKYINA TAKEN

554 Enemy Planes Destroyed During Burma Operation

CHIANG AIR FORCE SMASHED

The last of the three supply routes to Chungking from Burma has been intercepted by the Japanese Army Forces operating in the Burma area, as they have successfully occupied Myitkyina, the northernmost town in Burma, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5:20 p.m. on Monday. The communique reads:

"The Japanese Army Forces operating in the Burma area, annihilating the fugitive enemy everywhere they go, advanced to the eastern bank of the Nu (Salween) River in Yunnan Province on May 6 and successfully occupied Myitkyina completely on May 8."

554 Planes Smashed

A total of 554 enemy planes have been either shot down or destroyed on the ground by the Japanese Air Forces operating in Burma since the outbreak of the war, it was revealed in an announcement of the Imperial Headquarters at 6:45 p.m. Monday.

Giving the collective war results achieved by the Japanese Army Air Forces in Burma during the five-month period, the announcement said:

"The Japanese Air Forces, carrying out 126 raids on enemy air bases, have either shot down or destroyed on the ground, 554 enemy planes, destroyed, 1,213 motor-cars and trucks, 333 tanks and armored cars, 1,543 railway cars and 115 trains, sunk 92 vessels and smashed military installations at 666 points."

Three Routes Blocked

With the occupation of Myitkyina, the three Burma supply routes have been practically wholly blocked by the Japanese Army troops. Our troops operating over the most dangerous mountain districts across the Burma-Yunnan border traversed by the Salween and Irrawaddy rivers have managed to repulse the Chungking-British troops in a brief period and virtually sealed the three routes leading from Burma to Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, thence running to Chungking.

The first route occupied was one from Lashio to Kunming by way of Lungling across the famous Huitung Bridge over the Salween River. The second route is from Bhamo to Kunming by way of Tengyuen and Tali. The third and last occupied is from Myitkyina to Kunming via Poshan. All the three routes branch out from Mandalay.

U.S.-Chiang Forces Smashed

Domei

CANTON, May 11.—A smashing blow was dealt to the American-Chungking combined air force yesterday in a fierce dog-fight which took place in the western part of Yunnan Province, it was learned here.

The enemy planes took to the air to counter-attack the Japanese Air Force which had been cooperating with the land force in the attack of retreating Chungking troops.

Meantime, another formation of Japanese aircraft yesterday conducted the eigth air raid on Kian, Central Kiangsi Province, Nancheng and Yushan in the eastern part of the same province. Heavy losses were

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COWARDLY ACTIONS OF U.S. TROOPS TOLD

Brutality Toward Filipino Troops Admitted by Men in Corregidor

American soldiers' brutality toward their Filipino comrades in the island fortress of Corregidor and their cowardice in fighting the Japanese troops were revealed vividly not only by a Chinese and a Filipino but also by American nationals themselves at a round-table conference held in the subterranean dining hall of the island under the auspices of a Yomiuri correspondent.

The attendants, according to the correspondent, were a Filipino employe, a Chinese cook and American nationals who lived with the American troops during the Japanese siege of the fortified island. Their accounts of American brutality and cowardice follow:

Filipino Gives Account

Matilero (Filipino): "Before the outbreak of the current war, Filipino soldiers were paid 14 pesos a month as against 31 pesos for Americans. Later, the salaries were raised to 18 and to 80 pesos respectively. As there were no place to spend the money, they all spent it on gambling in the tunnels. Contrary to the American soldiers, Filipino soldiers were driven to first battle fronts to fight the Japanese troops. Accordingly, the number of Filipino soldiers killed and wounded was enormous every day. And an amazingly large number of Japanese bombers carried out bombing incessantly every day."

Hwang Fu-sang (Chinese): I came here as a cook seven years ago from Hongkong. My period of contract with the American troops was only for one year, but they would not allow me to return. With the start of fighting, all the American soldiers fled deep into the tunnels, and instead, Filipino troops were forced to occupy the barracks on the mountain. I served there as a cook for the Filipino troops and was trembling every time when Japanese planes flew over the barracks. If any one tried to escape from the barracks, the American troops in the trenches on the mountain opposite to us, never failed to machine-gun him. Not a little number of Filipino soldiers fell victims of bullets fired by their comrade American soldiers. As the barracks were completely destroyed by the severe Japanese bombings we were again removed into the tunnels."

Lived There 22 Years

Warren Justice (American engineer): "I have lived on the island of Corregidor some 22 years. The American troops did not give me permission to return to Manila where I had lived with my wife. And moreover, I was not allowed even to communicate with her because she has German blood. I spent 10 years here to construct tunnels and forts. I am longing to see my wife now living in Manila."

William Cotton (American sublieutenant): "All those in Corregidor have been exhausted without exception. With the Japanese landing, peace has returned to this fortified island. I am fond of Manila where there are dance-halls, bars and so on. I hate war. Every soldier suffered from nervous prostration owing to Japanese bombings. If I had been the supreme commander, I would have surrendered earlier. None of us, officers and soldiers, was able to have enough sleep because of Japanese intense bombings carried out incessantly all the night through."

Emily Cummings: "I was a sales-girl of a drug store in Manila before I volunteered as a nurse. I was taken to Corregidor shortly before the outbreak of the current war. No sooner had I learned of the outbreak of the war on December 8 than Japanese started bombing the island. Their bombs, however, never hit the hospital where I worked, although the military establishments were severely bombed without exception. Every ward of the hospital was filled with American patients. Just like children, they dreaded Japanese bombings and they were moved to the hospital in the tunnels, which was already crowded with American soldiers who fled there. Almost all the patients were suffering from nervous prostration, and at least three patients died on an average every day. The wards were also filled with those wounded by the Japanese bombings. I welcome the Japanese troops who brought peace here. Patients can now recover from their sickness and wounds."

Tojo and Kaya Enjoy Sumo Bouts at Ryogoku

Premier General Hideki Tojo, who is concurrently War Minister, has manifold duties to attend to with the nation prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia, but he took time out last Sunday afternoon to see the Sumo bouts on the opening day of the 15-day summer tournament at the Ryogoku bowl. Photo shows the Premier in mufti in foreground with his two daughters, Kimie, 11, and Sachie, 14. To the left of the Premier is Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, an ardent Sumo fan.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, May 12, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

A Memorial Service for Members of the Press Corps

MIYAKO—A memorial service for 65 members of the press corps who lost their lives since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident up to the present War of Greater East Asia was solemnly and significantly observed at the Hibiya Public Hall on Monday.

Obituary addresses delivered by Premier General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and other distinguished figures both in the Government and the civilian circles were filled with admiration and sympathy for the great deeds of our fellow-newspapermen.

Each and every departed member of the press corps was in the prime of his youth, but once they were given an order to perform a weighty mission of dispatching first-hand information from the front, they unhesitatingly hastened to the firing line and volunteered to take part in the ideological warfare by virtue of their weapons of pen and camera, sacrificing their young lives in pursuit of the task entrusted them.

The sublime spirit with which they rendered services to the State will live forever in the memory of those in the press field. Their formidable spirit displayed in performing their duties will no doubt go a long way toward encouraging and inspiring their successors of tomorrow.

Racial Unification

MIYAKO—It appears that the Preparatory Committee has decided on the general outline of the concentration of new political power on the basis of new national political strength instead of the character of party politics.

The creation of the new political structure is a racial movement motivated by the necessity and desire of the Japanese people in prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia and consequently, the new structure must devote itself toward the accomplishment of its ultimate goal with the spirit of the whole people as one single body.

The collective character required under the new structure must manifest in the maximum limit the race in its true color. The new national structure should be formed in such a manner as would enable the race to display its highest ability. It can be created only by the unification of the people in different walks of life and one supreme authority.

The political leaders, the nucleus of the new national political power, should thoroughly understand the moral principles and realize that they are responsible even if one Japanese failed to place himself in his proper place.

Greater East Asia Construction Scheme

HOCHI—For the purpose of discussing the concrete plan for the development of resources in all the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere regions, the exchange of materials among the regions as well as the exchange of materials between Japan and the Southern Regions, the Japanese Army supreme high command in the southern areas summoned on Sunday and Monday all the officers under its command who are connected with the material mobilization scheme.

This step taken with the reduction of the fortified island of Corregidor and success of the Burma Campaign which placed Burma under Japanese control is significant as marking the first step forward for the materialization of the Greater East Asia construction program.

The concrete policies to be followed by the Government have been repeatedly declared by Premier General Hideki Tojo through the Imperial Diet sessions. For the materialization of the policies, the Greater East Asia Construction Council was already established by the Government. On the other hand, a new Diet has been organized as a result of the Throne aid general election carried out by the Government, and political power is about to be concentrated to propel the concrete policies for the Greater East Asia construction.

In parallel with the establishment of the concrete plans at home, the military authorities on the spot conferred to decide upon the comprehensive material mobilization plan in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to foster the warring strength of this nation as well as to meet the demand-supply relation in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The measures taken by the military authorities on the spot will serve without doubt to spur the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

That the comprehensive plan covering all the regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere was discussed is understood to be an epoch-making progress made in the Southern Regions construction scheme.

The Greater East Asia construction is rapidly progressing with the development of the war situation. This is a matter of congratulation as the realization of our idea of universal benevolence for all the races of the world.

Time Said Nearing For Big Nazi Drive

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this must be stressed time and again—is absolutely contrary to international law.

"Just as in the case of the first World War the blockade was not sufficient to affect us unfavorably, so London soon after the beginning of this war against Germany was forced to realize that the British blockade would not bring about the desired victory. At the time of the last World War, land warfare on a large scale, with the cooperation of the armies of France, Britain, Russia and their allies had to be resorted to as an additional factor, with the reinforcement of two million Americans who under protection of British sea power had crossed the Atlantic in 1918.

"A similar land warfare would have to be added. France, Belgium and Holland were to wage it, thus sparing as far as possible the British forces, for the sacrificing of valuable British lives in the first World War had met with sharp criticism in Britain.

"Apart from this scheme concerning a land warfare waged by France, Belgium, and Holland, there were two more such plans. One of them concerned Norway and Northern Europe and the other one the Balkans.

"How rapidly were all these schemes frustrated! After the failure of all other plans, the Balkans war a year ago constituted the last offensive action started and supported by British naval might in the main war theater on land in Europe.

"Ever since the final expulsion of the British from Greece and Crete, Britain's naval forces have been deprived of any possibility of carrying forward any attacks against Germany and the European mainland which might be decisive in the outcome of the war.

"Britain has been hopelessly forced into the defensive, while our and Italy's forces—not to mention the highly active Japanese naval war-conduct—are waging an energetic and successful offensive naval war in the Atlantic and Mediterranean against Great Britain's naval might and sea-borne supplies."

British Workers Restless

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—Dock-hands in all British ports are demanding higher wages, reports the London Times. The Union of Transport Workers has asked its employers to attend a meeting at which the matter of wages is to be discussed.

Memorial Service Held for Departed Press Unit Heroes

(Continued From Page 1)

he proceeded, the sound of sobbing was audible from the seats of relatives of the departed civilian heroes and general participants in the ceremonies.

The prayer was the highest oral tribute that could possibly be paid to the men who died performing the important duty of conveying to the people on the home front impressions of the officers and men in the firing lines and in camp in the intervals of warfare.

When the reading of the prayer was over, Premier Hideki Tojo, in his capacity of War Minister, walked to the altar and read a memorial address.

He was followed by Navy Minister Shimada.

The ceremony of paying homage to the departed souls then started.

Chief Priest Akioka, Colonel Yahagi, members of the bereaved families, and others took their turns in offering branches of the sacred trees at the alter.

Shinto music was started slowly. The ceremony had come to an end. The priests began to remove the offerings at the alter.

The memorial service was at an end at 12:30 p.m.

Half an hour later all those who had attended the service heard Colonel Yahagi and Commander Itaru Tashiro, of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

Both speakers eulogized the members of the Press Corps who laid down their lives for the State. They expressed their conviction that what was done by these civilian heroes can bear comparison with the feats of officers and men in the field.

Colonel Yahagi, from the point of view of Army strategy, and Commander Tashiro, from that of naval operations, drew pictures of the great scale of the War of Greater East Asia.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to a movie program whose feature was a Nikkatsu production called "The General, Staff Officers, and Soldiers."

Dinner at Gajoen

Monday evening, the relatives of the departed civilian heroes were the guests of the Army, Navy, and Nippon Press Society, at a dinner party held at the Gajoen restaurant in Meguro. Colonel Yahagi, Commander Tashiro, and Tokichi Tanaka, president of the Nippon Press Society, were among those who attended on the side of hosts.

In honor of the bereaved families, a theater party will be held at the Kabuki Theater at noon today.

On Wednesday, from 9:30 a.m. they will have the honor of seeing the Shinjuku Imperial Garden.

The Shinto prayer read by Colonel Yahagi, was to the following effect:

"On this occasion of the memorial service held under the joint auspices of the Army, Navy, and Press Society for 65 persons who died on the cultural front of the Manchurian Incident, China Affair, and War of Greater East Asia, I express my profound regret over the death of you civilian heroes.

"You were prompt to go to the front and admit hardships and privations and in dangerous positions penciled dispatches, took snapshots and tapped the telegraph key, thereby performing the important function of keeping the people at home of what was going on in the field.

"The officers and men on the firing lines held you in high esteem. The people behind the guns trusted you. You were instrumental in forging warm and strong ties between the war front and the home front.

Died Glorious Deaths

"You died performing your duties. You died glorious deaths.

"A real man is only too glad to die as you died. It will be an honor to members of the Press Corps to die as you did.

"I see no need of dwelling on the results achieved by you on this occasion. Suffice it to say that I hold you in the utmost regard and feel gratitude to you.

"The great spirit of the founding of our Empire, the great ideal of Hakko Ichiu (Universal Concord), which was the only thought in the minds of you when you were living, is being realized under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor in the new world of Greater East Asia. I am sure that you are glad of it.

"The members of your families are well and strong. We are determined to cooperate as best we can with them in the future. You may rest in peace.

"We pray fervently for the repose of your souls.

"I have no doubt that your spirits will always be about us to make it possible for us to fight out the War of Greater East Asia and win a glorious victory."

War Minister's Address

The War Minister's memorial address follows in substance:

"I express my regret over the death of the 65 members of the Press Corps who have died performing their duties with the Imperial Forces.

"You were in the field in the Manchurian Incident, China Affair, and War of Greater East Asia, affairs which were necessary to realize the great ideal of Hakko Ichiu, and shared the hardships and privations of officers and men. You were brave in discharging the duty of linking the officers and men in the firing lines and people behind the guns.

"Now you are no more, having sacrificed your lives to perform your functions. I trust that you were only too glad to die, as you did, at the front of a war whose outcome will determine the rise or fall of the Japanese Empire.

"Results unequalled in the world's history have been achieved by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia whose objective is to eliminate all obstructions to the construction of Greater East Asia. Thanks to you, the morale of the people behind the guns is the highest. Thanks to you, the people have acquired the conviction of marching on to final victory. You have performed your mission, and I trust that that thought will make your spirits repose in peace."

Navy Minister's Address

Navy Minister Shimada began his memorial address by extoling the deeds of the departed civilian heroes. He noted the manner in which the fallen members of the Press Corps performed their appointed task of keeping up the spirit of the people at home by keeping them informed of what was taking place at the front. He expressed regret that they were killed at the front, died from wounds received in the field, or succumbed to diseases by which they were affected while they were with the forces.

He expressed his conviction that the souls of these departed civilian heroes would be in peace in the thought that the power of the Empire has come to be felt the world over as a result of the victories which have been scored by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia.

Yoshio Yui, Asahi; **Yoshimitsu Ito**, Asahi; **Sakae Kayano**, Osaka Mainichi; **Kenjiro Sakai**, Asahi; **Shohei Katagiri**, Asahi; **Kozaburo Watanabe**, Osaka Mainichi; **Magoshiro Okabe**, Asahi; **Makoto Nakayama**, Osaka Mainichi; **Fumio Mori**, Osaka Mainichi; **Tomokata Iwakura**, Hochi; **Tsune Maeda**, Asahi; **Mineo Watanabe**, Yomiuri; **Yoshio Hamano**, Asahi; **Masau Yoshijima**, Yomiuri; **Kunio Hiyama**, Fukuoka Nichi Nichi Shinbun; **Kenzo Ishida**, Asahi; **Jiro Suzuki**, Domei; **Masaji Fujioka**, Domei; **Fumio Yanagisawa**, Domei; **Shin-ichi Misu**, Asahi; **Ichizo Uchino**, Asahi; **Dennoshin Sugau**, Akita Sakigake Shinbun; **Ryozo Nakano**, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation; **Yuzaburo Wakatsuki**, Yomiuri; **Hisao Shimotsu**, Domei; **Tsutomu Matsuda**, Tainichi; **Takeo Kataoka**, Shizuoka Shinbun; **Suetaro Hanabusa**, Domei; **Konosuke Suzuki**, Asahi; **Masaji Takeda**, Asahi; **Osamu Takeuchi**, Yomiuri; **Kai Matsuzaki**, Kyushu Nichi Nichi Shinbun; **Shigeru Sato**, Osaka Mainichi; **Kan Tsuji**, Osaka Mainichi; **Toshiji Koike**, Asahi; **Rikuro Sugawara**, Asahi; **Yuki Honda**, Osaka Mainichi; **Yochiharu Yoshida**, Osaka Mainichi; **Kisaku Katsumata**, Asahi; **Komei Kimoto**, Asahi; **Zenkuro Shimizu**, Nagoya Shinbun; **Saku Sakagami**, Osaka Mainichi; **Momotaro Nakamura**, Asahi; **Chuji Hasegawa**, Asahi; **Kingo Otsuka**, Kahoku Nippo; **Ryoichi Minami**, Toho Nippo; **Goroku Nakakura**, Yomiuri; **Ichiro Takada**, Yomiuri; **Saburo Okumura**, Japan Broadcasting Corporation; **Sadahiro Motoi**, Asahi; **Masaaki Iinuma**, Asahi; **Kusuo Iwamura**, Tainichi; **Masaaki Tokuyama**, Yomiuri; **Kentoku Ito**, Miyako; **Hideo Kadoichi**; Nihon Eigasha; **Masaki Koie**, Domei; **Jotoku Yanagi**, Osaka Mainichi; **Shun-ichi Iwasaki**, Asahi; **Osamu Ito**, Osaka Mainichi; **Kisho Toshima**, Yomiuri; **Uichi Okawa**, Yomiuri; **Akira Yasuda**, Asahi; **Jitsuji Akashi**, Asahi; **Shuichi Togashi**, Asahi; and **Hirozo Muragishi**, Nihon Eigasha.

Americans Angry At False Reports

(Continued From Page 1)

brilliant war results achieved by the Japanese Navy. India, which recently rejected the proposal made by Sir Stafford Cripps, is taking this occasion by the forelook to further strengthen its movement to emancipate itself from the yoke of Britain, it is said.

U.S. Authorities Mum

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 11.—The United States authorities are still keeping silent concerning the results of the Battle of the Coral Sea, on the ground that no detailed reports are available as yet, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here yesterday.

However, American newspapers seem to have accepted the false propaganda so far issued and are thus concealing the actual situation from the nation.

Dispatches from Australia report a conservative attitude. War correspondents in Melbourne of the Herald, the Arsus, the Sun, and the Sunday Express agree with one accord that it is premature to jump to the conclusion before the communique is issued by the Allied Powers.

In short, the United States is making desperate efforts to impress the nation that the American losses are relatively small.

America Now Eying Martinique Island

(Continued From Page 1)

of Admiral Hoover, the United States declared it would guarantee Vichy sovereignty over French possessions in the Caribbean Sea and to ensure security of economic activities of the authorities on the spot, on condition that they do not give assistance to the Axis Powers. Moreover, the United States declared that all property of the Vichy Government in that part of the globe would be placed at the free disposal of the French.

Such a guarantee is generally believed as given by the United States apparently with a view to appease the French nationals there.

However, there is every indication that the United States cherishes ambition to hold hegemony over that island, taking advantage of the present status of France.

Mahatma Gandhi Asks British to Withdraw From India Quickly to Save That Country

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—In his contribution to the Harijan, the weekly newspaper at Poona, Mahatma Gandhi, well-known leader of the Indian National Congress Party, has requested Britain to withdraw from India as quickly as possible in order to save India from the Japanese spearhead, a message from Bombay indicated today.

"I firmly believe that a day will come when India and Britain will become completely separated from each other during the current war," he said.

"If Britain continues to maintain a foothold in India, it will only result in inviting Japanese military intervention," he said.

"The British retreat from India would get rid of these apprehensions once and for all," Mahatma Gandhi in his contribution further declared.

The office of the Government-General of Burma will be removed to India in accordance with the order of the British home Government, Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma, announced today, the Reuter reports here from New Delhi.

It is reported that Governor Dorman-Smith and his Ministers have already arrived in India.

East Asia's Future Bright, Stresses Foreign Chief Togo

(Continued From Page 1)

part of the original doctrine of rejecting outside interference in American affairs, the United States has not hesitated in recent years in meddling in affairs of other continents. That this tendency on the part of the United States contributed in no small measure toward the outbreak of the present War—a war, being fought at this very moment on an unprecendented scale, and fraught with consequences yet unpredictable at this time. Americans, so fond of preaching peace and justice, should calmly reflect upon this point. We may note in this connection that already some American leaders who can still see things in their true perspective, unadulterated by national prejudices, are urging upon their fellow-countrymen to go back to the policy of their Fathers. After all, what we are now endeavoring to eliminate completely from this part of the world is none other than the rampant imperialism of America. This imperialism seeks to command the hegemony of the world. Its invasion of East Asia has been a constant threat to the peace of the world.

"Under the pretex of taking preventive measures against Japan, Anglo-American forces landed in Madagascar a few days ago. On the other hand, however, their joint naval forces were recently all but demolished in the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea, in naval engagement with the Imperial Force. This latest combat of naval arms in the Sea of Greater East Asia further enhanced the certainty of our ultimate victory in the present war.

Firm Foundations Erected

"Anglo-American strongholds in East Asia having practically been wiped out under the invincible might of our naval force, firm foundations for the establishment of a new Greater East Asia are fast being erected. We may boldly assert without fear of contradiction that this series of events in East Asia presages the brightest future for the countries and nations that are embraced in this new Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

"We face, however, the regrettable spectre of Chungking still engaged in a meaningless struggle against East Asia, vainly depending upon America and England for supply and inspiration. The Chungking regime has yet to grasp the moral character of the difficult task of reconstructing a Greater East Asia toward which we are bending our utmost efforts. It still clings to America and Britain in the face of their continued flights and retreats before the advancing arms of awakened Asia. The Chinese under Chungking have yet to realize the heavy responsibility which is theirs to discharge at this critical period in world history. On the contrary, Chungking is still attempting to sustain foolhardily its own existence by offering armed resistance. The recent fall of Mandalay at the hands of our Army, however, practically sealed the fate for Chungking, by completely isolating it from the outside world. Chungking has thus lost the only remaining major channel of blood transfusion from Britain and America. I cannot but help express a genuine sense of sympathy toward the countless millions of innocent Chinese people who will be forced to undergo unspeakable hardships and privations so long as Chungking continues to follow her present course of policy.

"Having been driven out of East Asia, Britain barely succeeded in establishing some bases in India with assistance from America. This is a development which should not be passed over with impunity. I say so not only in the interest of the 400 million people of India but also in the interest of furthering the task of reconstructing a new Asia on firm foundations. That the people of India are not our enemies has been made repeatedly clear by several declarations of our Government. It will tax our sympathy to the limit, should even a single drop of blood be shed by the people of India for no other purpose than of enabling Britain to continue its greedy exploitation of India.

"The people of India, we take it, have not forgotten the bitter experience of their being betrayed by Britain at the close of the last World War, when the latter promised India that Britain would be responsive to political aspirations of India when the War was over. We feel sure that the people of India will not repeat that mistake again this time.

Time Ripe for Action

"Now that British influence in Burma has been completely eliminated from that country, while mastery over the Indian Ocean has all but been transferred to the hands of the Imperial Navy, the time is most opportune for the patriots of India to take off the shackles which have been theirs all these years under British rule. Should they decide as one to move forward to establish a new nation—a nation truly realizing their long-cherished dream of establishing a country of their own, India for the Indians, it will be acclaimed by the world not only as a blessing for India but for the world as well.

"The world is now going through a critical period of transition. A new world is about to be born. While a co-prosperity sphere of mutuality and interdependence is being constructed in Greater East Asia, a new order is also being established in Europe under the joint auspices of Germany and Italy. The world is watching at this moment with breathless anxiety what daring new moves will be forthcoming from the Axis Powers when the so-called spring offensive begins to unfold itself in its full magnitude, now that they have completed all the necessary preparations for such offensive operations.

"Gentlemen, I feel it hardly necessary that I should repeat again that the closest cooperation and unity among all ranks of the people, military and civil, is demanded in order to carry this war to a successful conclusion. Only by pulling together all the resources and energies available in the country, can the full measure of a united strength of the entire nation be brought into full play.

"In this connection, let me express my sincere appreciation to all the gentlemen connected with the Institute of the Pacific for their distribution toward organizing and leading public opinion to push this war to its ultimate goal successfully. They have cooperated fully with the authorities in all their endeavors.

"At the same time, we should remember that we are still at the threshold of a long journey. The graver the situation the heavier will be the responsibility and the task that falls upon the shoulders of the Institute. I venture to hope that the future contributions of the Institute will be even more distinguished and substantial than those of the past, noteworthy and far-reaching as they have been.

"In closing this brief address, let me express again my most sincere thanks to those responsible for the Institute for honoring me with their invitation to this distinguished gathering. I offer my greetings to the members of the Institute for their health and for greater achievements in the years to come.

AMERICANS MUST WORK MORE THAN 40 HOURS

Need of New Fighting Spirit Stressed by Captain Rickenbacher

Special

LISBON, May 4.—"All of us must develop a new fighting spirit if we want to be victorious," declared Captain "Eddie" Rickenbacher, American airman of World War fame, in the course of an address before the American Chamber of Commerce.

"For two months past we have suffered defeats which are causing a prolongation of the war by two years," he stated. "We need absolute air superiority and for a complete victory at least 300,000 pilots and about 3,000,000 men of ground staff. We must abandon narrow-minded policies and egotism, and work not only 40 hours but 50, 60 and even 70 hours."

Imperial Rescript Granted Army, Navy Commanders

(Continued From Page 1)

caused to military establishments there, it was revealed.

Attack Kiangsi Province

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 11.—Japanese Army aircraft yesterday again raided Kian and Yushan, in Kiangsi Province, causing heavy damage to military objectives, according to a report reaching here today from Chungking.

Moresby Blasted Again

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—Close on the heels of a severe bombing by the Japanese aircraft yesterday, Port Moresby today was again subjected to an intense attack by Japanese raiders, headquarters of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific has announced, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here today.

British M.P. Dies

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—While taking part in "street fighting" in which the home guard defended the Government district against invasion, 59-year-old Conservative M.P., Patrick Munro, died of apoplexy, according to London newspapers. The deceased was the Speaker of the House of Commons when, owing to German air raids in fall, 1940, Westminster was rendered unserviceable for meetings.

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SULTAN OF TERNATE PAYS HIS RESPECTS

Visits Landing Unit Which Took Moluccas—Christmas Isle Described

The Molucca Islands, known to the Europeans as the Spice Islands of the South Seas, were landed without bloodshed by the Japanese Navy on April 7. On that very day, the Sultan of Ternate came to the landing troops to pay his respects, upon which the commander of the landing unit called at the Sultan's palace on the following day to return his respects.

An account of that visit is given by an Asahi correspondent in Ternate in the following words:

"The palace is a beautiful building that stands in a wide green lawn which extends from the Sultan Bridge, a bridge used by the Sultan only. This palace was built in 1813 as a gift from Mackenzie, the follower of Ruffles, in memory of the English victory in the Dutch-English Colonial War.

Began 800 Years Ago

"According to the Sultan, his dynasty begins from about 800 years ago. His queen belongs to the Patian dynasty and rules Halmahera Island near Ternate. He has seven children, the eldest is a 12-year-old boy, he himself is 32 years old, well versed in English as well as in French.

"As sports he likes to play tennis, although his rheumatism has prevented him from playing these past months.

Yet this young modern Sultan is respected as a living god by the natives, who kneel down to the ground when he passes. The Sultan, however, says that the island has only nominal independence, having been oppressed by the Dutch Government all these years. His father was imprisoned by the Dutch Government.

"The Sultan, placing on his head a fan-shaped crown of cloth that was patterned after a petal of a lotus flower, said 'The day we have been waiting for has come at last. I am very happy to think that these islands near the equator have become the center of the world.'

"The volcanic mountain, called by the Japanese here as Tidore Fuji to remind them of their beloved mountain in Japan, stands near the palace, and the waters of the bay nearby were as still and calm as a mirror.

"'When the war is over, I hope to send my two sons who are now 12 and five to Japan to be educated there.' His eyes sparkled as he said these words.

"He then took us to a room where his collection of treasured articles were displayed. He pointed to a silver helmet and a leather shield, saying that they belonged to a Japanese warrior who took an active part in the life of the South Seas ages ago.

"The helmet was of Spanish type, while the shield was decorated with patterns of bamboo and swallows worked in lacquer, and above these was a crest in gold that was almost blurred out.

"In another part of the room was a silver goblet given by the Dutch who were the first to come here as aggressors 300 years ago. There were also a Portuguese feathered helmet and guns presented by England. These articles related clearly the many wars fought by these European countries for the past 400 years to monopolize the valuable spices of the Moluccas.

"Upon departing, its young Sultan, who vowed cooperation to the Imperial Army for a revived Ternate, said again, 'I hope to send my sons to Japan and make great men out of them.'"

Paradise of S. Seas

Christmas Island, which lies about 300 miles south of Batavia, Java, is a paradise of the South Seas. Crickets and cicadas sing and beautiful flowers bloom throughout the year on this island where rock phosphates are found in abundance, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent, who is concurrently a member of the Navy Information Corps. He describes the island as follows:

"This is a real coral island outlined by steep rocky cliffs making it impossible for boats to land except for a few places. The water is deep from the very edge of the shoreline, being deep enough to cover a man at a point only a few feet from the water's edge.

"The bottom of the surrounding sea is covered with coral rocks of all varieties and shapes, and swarms of fishes of all size and color can be seen swimming lazily among them.

"Bananas, coconuts and hemp palms, and other tropical plants grow densely on the island, and beautiful flowers are in bloom throughout the year. At present I can see before me a gorgeous flower of flaming red the like of which I have never seen in my life before. Other flowers of purple and yellow bloom everywhere and among these flowers lavender evening glories nod their heads sweetly in the breeze.

"Silver-eyes and paddy-birds sing gleefully as they fly over our heads. As this island produces rock phosphates made from guanos, countless numbers of sea-birds live in the nests on the cliffs.

Although a tropical island, the climate is not very hot. Breezes come blowing from the sea, reminding one of the early part of autumn in Japan as one sits in the shade.

"Cicadas cry noisily during the day, and crickets make enchanting music at night.

"This island was first discovered in June, 1888 by an Englishman called William Henry. Seeing great possibilities in the rock phosphate resources, England has been putting great efforts in developing this place in spite of it being a solitary island.

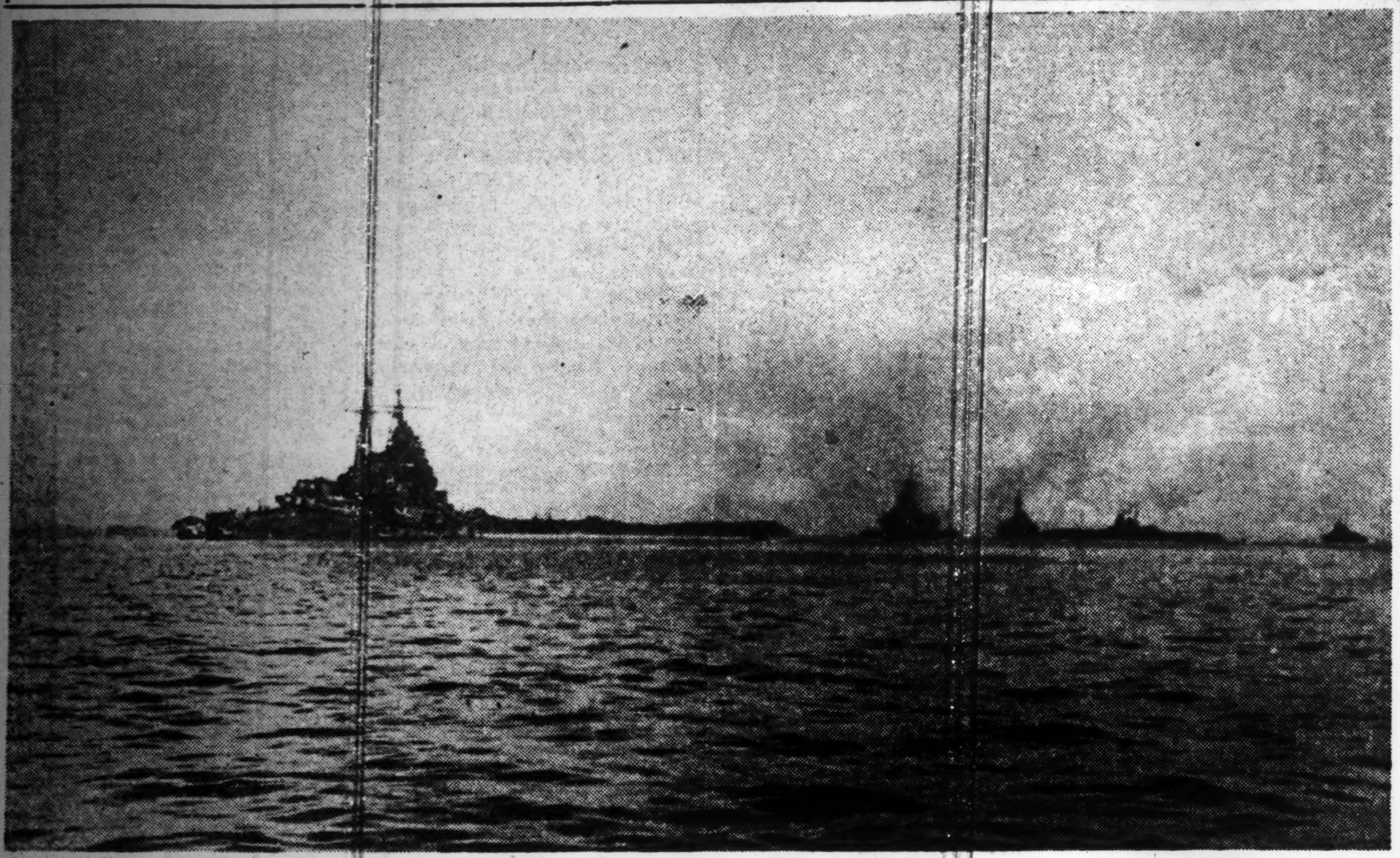
"According to the census taken in December last year, there are 32 English, Australians, and Dutch, 13 Indians, 1.029 Chinese, 145 Malayans, and 85 others. They are all engaged in the rock phosphate industry.

"The whole island is covered with a layer of rock phosphate as thick as 10 meters even in the thinnest sections and from 30 to 40 meters in some parts.

"The rock phosphates here are of a very superior quality, containing 40 per cent of phosphoric acid. The annual output of the past year has been 200,000 tons, out of which 15,000 tons were exported to Japan. It is said that even in Southpoint alone the deposit is more than 10,000,000 tons. That of the whole island must be at least 100,000.000 tons.

"A part of the vast stock on the island was recently transported to Japan."

Champions of Justice and Righteousness



Riding proudly at anchor off Shonanto are these units of the Imperial Navy—champions of justice and righteousness. Peace and order has already been restored to this part of the Southern Regions as it will be restored to the whole of the Greater East Asia Sphere as a result of Japan's present military operations. The Army is almighty on land, the Air Corps has complete control of the air and the Navy is mistress of the seas. (Photographed by Cameraman Isoyama of Naval Press Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571).

HISTORIC 1616 TRIP TO ROME RECALLED

Lord of Sendai Was First to Send Japanese Envoy to See Pope

At this time when the relationship between Japan and the Vatican has been brought closer and the Imperial Navy is extending its theater of activities to the Southern Regions, the services of Masamune Date, the feudal lord of Sendai in the 17th century, and his retainer Tsunenaga Hasekura who went to Spain and Italy on a goodwill mission, are to be recalled with special interest. A sketch of these pioneers is given in the latest issue of the Sunday Mainichi, and is as follows:

In his boyhood, Masamune Date was inflicted with smallpox and his right eye was blinded, swelling up to most ugly proportions. Very much distressed, he asked his servants to scrape out the eyeball with a knife. But none of them would respond to his request. Becoming irritated at their persistend refusals, Masamune unsheathed his dagger and thrust it into his right eye, scraping it out by himself. This episode shows his courageous nature manifested even in his boyhood.

Since he first took part in a battle at the age of 15, he conquered successively several powerful clans in the O-u district, finally making himself the virtual ruler of the northern part of Japan Proper.

He surrendered to Hideyoshi Toyotomi during the Odawara campaign, unable to resist the tides of the times. After the death of Hideyoshi, however, he kept up a close relationship with Iyeyasu Tokugawa who later became the first Tokugawa Shogun. He was much trusted by Iyeyasu as he cooperated with the latter in the expedition of the Uesugi clan in the Chugoku district and was allowed by Tokugawa to formally establish a feudal clan in Sendai.

When Iyemitsu Tokugawa assumed the post of the third Shogun, he called up all the feudal lords throughout Japan at the Shogunate castle in Yedo, the present Tokyo, and declared, "If any one of you Daimyos harbor the idea of taking over the rights of government of this country in place of me, please speak up now without reserve."

Vows Allegiance

All the Daimyo attending the conference kept silent, when Date, disregarding the advice to Tozama Daimyo (feudal lords reduced to vassalage to the Tokugawas) declared, "All the people of Japan have received favors from the three Tokugawa Shoguns. If ever any of the Daimyos harbor hostility against the Shogun, I will subjugate him with my army."

Some historians consider this attitude of Date as showing his time-serving nature. But others' are of the opinion that Date was too far-sighted and broad-minded to adhere to such a petty internal trifles. Hiroshi Kokura, formerly a professor at the Second Higher School, who is an authority on the history of Sendai, says, "Lord Masamune was eager to maintain peace in Japan, as he was engrossed in the great idea of overseas expansion. He was of the opinion that national solidarity must first be established for Japan's overseas development.

"Accordingly, Masamune Date devoted himself to the management of his feudal fief in the Ou District. He encouraged the farmers to produce as much rice as possible and sold the surplus in Yedo, thereby strengthening the finances of his clan. He also exerted great efforts to improve architecture, industry, culture and education. For the purpose of introducing the spiritual civilization of the West, he dispatched Tsunenaga Hasekura, one of his vassals, to Rome. It is generally considered that Date sent his envoy to Italy for the preparation of overseas expedition. But, I think his object was in opening foreign trade and friendly relation with Western countries."

Anyhow, Date was a deliberate and far-sighted man by nature. The precepts of life, generally believed to have been given by him, read as follows;

"Too much charity begets weakness,

Too much righteousness, stubborness,

Too much intelligence, false hood, and

Too much confidence in others loss.

Men should be calm in mind and self-composed. Be thrifty and save as much money as possible The best way to economize is to eudure inconveniences. If men consider themselves to be guests at the house of this world, they will feel no inconvenience. Even if the meal is not delicious, eat it with a sense of gratitude. Being guests, you will refrain from complaints."

Great Historical Significance

The dispatch of Tsunenaga Hasekura to Rome is of great historical significance from the points of view of religion and foreign trade in the 17th century.

In those days, the Shogunate strictly forbade the spread of Christianity in this country but was not opposed to commercial relationship with foreign countries.

In September, 1609, a Spaniard who had formerly been the Governor-General of the Philippines, arrived in Japan on his way to Mexico. The first Shogun Iyeyasu sent him to Mexico together with William Adams, a Spaniard who had been naturalized as a Japanese and renamed as Anshin Miura on a goodwill mission.

Two years later, a Spaniard, named Sebastian Biscaino, sailed from Mexico to Japan as an envoy of gratitude.

As the relationship between Japan and Spain became closer in consequence of the dispatch of missions from both sides, Date's aspiration to open regular intercourse with Spain increased.

In March, 1613, he petitioned the Shogunate for the right to send a mission to Spain and on being granted this privilege, ordered his carpenters to build a galley.

Special Galley Built

The boat was constructed within 45 days. It was a graceful ship, measuring 108 feet in length and 30 feet in width and was christened the San Juan Bautista. Rokuemon Tsunenaga Hasekura was appointed the chief messenger of the feudal lord.

On October 29, 1613, the ship pulled out of the Tsuki-no-ura harbor bound eastward. It was tossed about by the waters of the Pacific but on November 15, the mission arrived safely on the shores of California and reached Mexico on January 25, 1614. The members of the mission were given a rousing welcome by the Mexicans. They arrived in the capital, Mexico City, in February, where they were met by the highest officials of the State and of the Church. The members of the Japanese mission were baptized in a special ceremony at the San Francisco Mission located within the city.

On May 8, 1616, the Japanese mission left the capital for the harbor of San Juan de Rue and were taken aboard the San Josef. The ship reached the island of Cuba on July 23, reaching Spain on October 5. They were accorded a grand welcome by the Spanish residents in all the towns through which they passed. When they arrived in Madrid, royalty as well as nobility came out to welcome them. Hasekura was granted an audience by King Phillip III immediately after his arrival in Madrid. The head of the Japanese mission bowed deeply when he met the King as he proceeded to kiss the hand of the King. the Monarch immediately withdrew his hand and, taking off his crown. privilege of opening trade relations tives.

Then Hasekura submitted to the King the letter of his feudal lord Masamune Date, asking for a religious mission from Spain and the privilege of opening trade relations between the two countries.

The Spanish King stated that he would think the matter over. Although he showed extreme cordiality toward the Japanese mission, he was rather evasive in answering the letter.

Sees Pope in Rome

Unable to get an immediate reply, Hasekura left for Rome to see the Pope. On arriving at the Italian capital, the Japanese representative handed him the letter from his feudal lord asking the Pope's good offices in opening trade between Japan, Mexico and Spain. The Pope accorded the leader of the Japanese mission the treatment of a national representative, but Hasekura was extremely dissatisfied. There was no answer from the Pope. However, in regard to the trade question, the Pope informed Hasekura that he would tell his representative in Spain to use the latter's influence in the Spanish court. On receiving his assurance, Hasekura left for Spain.

However, Spain did not greet the Japanese mission with the same cordiality manifested at the time of their arrival. The Spanish people were cold. It was found that this change in sentiment was brought about by the derogatory rumors which had been spread by Biscaino. It is to be recalled that he was not very well treated by Masamune Date when he was in Japan. To make matters worse, it was also reported to Spain that the Tokugawa Shogunate prohibited the propagation of Christianity in Japan and moreover that it prosecuted the Japanese who had been converted to Christianity by the influence of the Spanish missionaries.

Hasekura pressed the Spanish King for an immediate reply but the King gave no definite answer. The situation being such as it was, Hasekura and his suite had to leave Spain for home, and the dispatch of the mission finally proved practically futile.

However, Lord Date's enthusiasm for overseas expansion, manifested by the dispatch of the mission to Spain and Italy, was not in vain, for, later in the Tokugawa era when foreigners arrived here, consequently menacing the coastal defense of Japan, many patriots and explorers appeared from Sendai. Shihei Hayashi, who explored Yezo (Hokkaido) and published books on national defense and foreign affairs, was a native of Sendai.

Japanese Transport Sinks Enemy Scout Ship Off Caballyo Island During Landing Action

Japanese transports, temporarily transformed from fishing vessels, succeeded in sinking one enemy scout ship and damaging one 1,500-ton-class gunboat off Caballo Island on May 5, when a forced landing was effected on Corregidor Island, according to a report from a Yomiuri correspondent in Corregidor Island on May 10.

"On the evening of May 5," he said, "when landing was being effected on the fortified island of Corregidor, a squadron of transports which were fishing vessels that had been temporarily transformed, was sailing over the dark surface of Manila Bay. On the ships, the Japanese soldiers were intensely watching the shore of Corregidor Island, where they were to effect a forced landing.

"As the squadron drew near the San Nicolas Lighthouse at 7:30 p.m. a stream of light struck the eyes of the soldiers. With their searchlights shining brightly over the dark sea, they saw two enemy gunboats of 1,500-ton class, accompanied by two high-speed scout vessels on both sides, approach the squadron at full speed.

"The fighting power of the enemy clearely excelled that of the Japanese squadron. The Japanese commander immediately ordered his men to start action and the first two shells fired by the Japanese directly hit the left side of an enemy gunboat.

"The enemy also commenced firing and the dark sea instantly turned into a scene of hot battle. The boat, on which the commander was aboard received 10 hits from enemy machine-guns, but the squadron bravely sped along at full speed.

"Meanwhile, the enemy boats began to flee helter skelter. One of the scout ships, overhauled by one of the Japanese ships, was sunk six kilometers off the lighthouse. Thus, the squadron successfully arrived at Corregidor Island and the soldiers landed before the intense firing of the enemy.

"The second landing was then going to be effected. The squadron began to attack the fortresses on Caballo Island, which were firing against the Japanese in cooperation with the artillery on Corregidor island.

"Very much astonished by the unexpected attack from the sea, the artillery positions on Caballo Island commenced firing against the squadron, but the Japanese transports suffered no damage whatever.

"In the meantime, the Japanese troops succeeded in effecting that historic landing on the island fortress of Corregidor, which is aleady history in the annals of military strategy."

ANNOUNCEMENT REFUTED

Argentine Embassy Denies Statement on British Interests

Regarding the reported British desire to change the country representing British interests in Japan, the Argentine Embassy in Tokyo on Friday stated that no information of this nature had been received.

The gist of the Embassy's refutation reads: "The Argentine Embassy wishes to state that no information whatsoever has been received regarding the announcement, attributed to the Argentine Government, that a change is desired with regard to the protection of British interests in Japan."

PEOPLE IN AMERICA LACK WAR FEELING

Excessive Profiteering Is Rampant in Country, Says Reich Paper

The citizens of the United States, who are blissfully lacking in a true understanding of the predicament that country finds itself today have to be doped with high-pressure propaganda to force them into a state of war-consciousness in order to make them fight Roosevelt's losing battles with the Axis Powers.

Congress has been successful in passing a law forbidding the soldiers of the United States Expeditionary Forces in Australia and Ireland from marrying the nationals of those countries, but is hopeless against "invisible powers" to enact a measure to stamp out the excessive war profiteering now rampant in that country. In fact they are like wayward children that must be guided, if necessary by force, to realize the true enormity of the plight that their mother country faces. Thus runs an article that appeared in the German newspaper Der Montag which runs as follows:

The people of the United States with respect to the general war maintain an attitude of unconcerned onlookers to a group of fighting people. America has placed bets on one of the fighters and, so to speak, collected the admission fees for the fight from the general public.

With a swift jerk the United States itself has been drawn into the fight which it had approached too closely and from which it had hoped to draw a handsome profit.

So far only American troops on the Philippines and on Hawaii have been drawn directly into the conflict, and in a manner which they will not forget for the rest of their lives. Nevertheless, the reaction to the war in the United States is marked by its apparent lack of understanding for the true state of affairs.

Living Standard Lower

The impression is gained that the living standard in the United States is on the decrease and the famous American way of living has become mere fiction in face of the necessities of warfare. Finally the American public is led into a war-psychology by the press and now propaganda.

Nevertheless, it seems that the understanding for the decisive character of the struggle has not penetrated skin deep with the average American. A certain light-heartedness which still characterizes the private and public life of the United States citizens are the most striking symptoms of this attitude.

The law forbidding United States soldiers in Ireland or Australia to marry Australian or Irish girls, the many cases of bigamy in the American expeditionary forces, all point to the peculiar attitude of the American soldier toward the war.

This attitude also becomes clearly apparent in a far more serious problem. For the United States has not been able to stamp out cases of excessive war profiteering. The respective legislative measures to prevent profiteering resemble futile attempts nipped in the bud by invisible powers.

The debate in Congress again comes to a standstill and does not seem to be able to arrive at a conclusion. The system of preference and the allotment of Government contracts and raw materials afford loopholes for personal connections and financial manipulations which lead to war profiteering of the worst sort.

Force Own Interests

In a situation in which the Government and nation have to stand together, capitalist circles relentlessly force their own interests.

At the present time one still seems to be waiting for General Douglas MacArthur to prove his ability in Australia. His departure from the Bataan Peninsula, a cowardly flight, by no means seems to influence the public opinion in the United States against him.

He is the favorite of the American public and the hero of the nation and everything is done to have him uphold this reputation. Recently it was even mentioned that General MacArthur was a possible candidate for presidency in the next elections.

Now the demand is made that he be made Navy Secretary in place of 74-year-old Henry L. Stimson in order to awaken the badly required war spirit.

Instead of demanding a man to show his ability at the front or to give proof of his daring in combat against the enemy, the general, who incidentally is called the best horse in the American stable, is asked to lead the Navy Department of the United States as a propagandist.

It seems that these circles would prefer to leave the hopeless task of defending Australia to an insignificant or unknown officer.

These peculiar politicians do not seem to have yet been affected by the real terror of warfare. The war is remote to them and politics are not.

WAR ISSUE MOOTED BY VICE-MINISTERS

Moscow Admitting Brilliant Japanese Results, Reports Kiwao Okumura

Crystallization of new political power, and the movements of enemy countries formed the subjects of discussion at the regular meeting of the Vice-Ministers held Monday morning at the official residence of the Premier.

Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, reported that the question of Crystallization of new political power is making good progress.

Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information reported that although the British wartime structure is now being placed on the right track, dissatisfaction of the people against the present Churchill Cabinet is mounting. It was also learned, he added, Moscow is admitting Japan's war results.

Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura War Vice-Minister, sounded a note of warning against the Anglo-American maneuver to lead the present war into a racial war, it is understood.

AUSTRIA TO ENCOURAGE MUSICAL PERFORMANCES

Vienna Sponsors Contest of Awarding Beethoven and Schubert Prizes

D.N.B.

VIENNA, May 7.—In connection with the Contemporary Music Week, it is learned that the city of Vienna has made arrangements to further promote musical performances.

As an encouragement plan, the governor of the city has given a Beethoven prize amounting to 10,000 reichsmarks, which will be given away every year for the best modern musical masterpiece, while the cultural office of the city of Vienna will grant an annual Schubert prize amounting to 5,000 reichsmarks to Viennese composers.

Moreover, arrangements were made with six representatives of the younger generation of composers, will supply them for the duration of several years with means enabling them to follow their vocation.

JAVA RESTORATION SHOWING PROGRESS

Military Administration Working Smoothly—Will Employ Native Leaders

"The Japanese military administration has been working smoothly and will enter upon a new stage in August with every preparation completed," declared Major Kotaro Fujii, chief of the Planning Section of the Japanese military authorities in Java, in a press interview according to a Nichi Nichi special dispatch reaching here from Batavia.

Questioned by the press regarding the financial industrial and agricultural aspects of the Japanese military administration in the island, Major Fujii disclosed to the following views:

"There need be no apprehension for the financial basis of our military administration and the budgetary estimates for next year are now being under consideration.

"Relations between military notes and the gilder are very smooth and no inflationary tendencies are witnessed, with a single exception of a slight rise in corn, which hitherto has been imported from abroad. As to the agricultural products such as sugar, rubber, and tea, they should all be placed under strict control."

He further disclosed the actual state of communications in the island in the following terms:

"Railway communications will be put into operation following the arrival of railway men from Japan, in pace with the restoration of telegraphic and telephonic communication. As for the maritime shipping, it will be considered by the central Government in Tokyo, and roads are now swiftly being restored to normalcy."

"The Japanese military authorities in the island will choose able and impartial men from among the native population for the administration of the island. And Chinese merchants here have shown a sign of cooperation toward us, since we have arrested a number of anti-Japanese elements among them."

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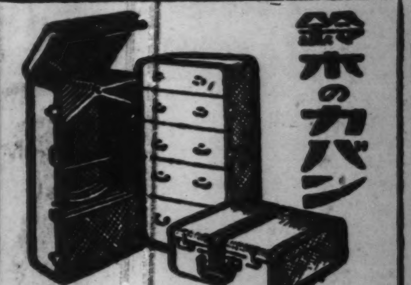

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RELIGIONS of the SOUTH

The religion of the various Southern races and the attitude which Japan should adopt toward these religions is discussed by Dr. Akio Kasama, Chief of the Executive Department of the Pacific Society, in his article, "The Religion of the Southern Races," in the April issue of Sozo. The article reads:

The most densely populated areas in the southern part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere are the East Indies, ranking next to India, with a population of about 70,000,000, of which 90 per cent are Mohammedans, and Malaya with a population of about 5,000,000, all of which are Mohammedans; thus the majority of the people in the southern part of the Sphere can be termed as Mohammedans.

In contrast to this are about 20,000,000 non-Mohammedans in French Indo-China, 15,000,000 in Thailand, 14,000,000 in Burma, and 15,000,000 in the Philippines. In Thailand and Burma the majority are believers in Hina-yana Buddhism, while those in French Indo-China are confirmed believers of Buddhism and a form of Taoism.

The majority of the Filipinos, as a result of the three hundred years of Spanish rule, are Catholics. However, on Mindanao Island there are about 6,000,000 Mohammedans who call themselves Moros, a group of savage people whom the Spaniards and the Americans found great difficulty in controlling.

The Moslem group in the East Indies, the largest in southeastern Asia, differs in its beliefs from that of the Moslems in southwestern Asia, where this religion first arose, and is held in contempt by those of the orthodox group as being loose. However, if we consider the thousands of Moslems who journey each year from Java and Sumatra to Mecca, we cannot make light of their religion.

A recent incident occurred there clearly illustrates the intensity of their beliefs. A Chinese grocer unwittingly wrapped fish and salt in a newspaper which had several passages of the Koran printed upon it. The riot which ensued was settled only after the newspapers agreed not to print any passage from the Koran in Arabic. Incidents such as this are far from rare there.

Mohammedan Belief

Mohammedanism has as its basic belief the five principles of God, Koran, Angel, Prophet, and Fate, and the five duties of belief, prayer, fasting, alms giving and pilgrimage. In the East Indies the observation of these duties is similar to that in southwestern Asia.

The custom of praying five times a day toward Mecca, particularly, is the same throughout the Mohammedan world. When the Muezzins from the minarets of the mosques announce the time for prayer, all Moslems kneel down in prayer, those passing the mosques entering therein to pray, facing the Kiblah in the direction of Mecca. Incidentally, the mosques of the East Indies differ in that the Kiblahs denote, not the direction of Mecca, but due west. When prayer time comes, those not in mosques kneel facing Mecca, whether it be in house or field, mountain or river. Should a servant be called in the midst of his prayer, he not only will refrain from answering his master but will leave the house.

Fasting also is common throughout the world. In fasting, or Ramadan as this practice is called, a Moslem is required to abstain from food for a period of one month, taking absolutely no food during the day and only very light repeats after sunset. Since this practice originated from salutary necessity in the Arabian desert, it is not very rigidly observed in the Indies.

In the eyes of an orthodox Moslem, the religion in the East Indies differs slightly from that in other parts of the world. The orthodox requires its conformists to abstain from eating such sea foods as lobsters and crab meat, and meat of steer and sheep killed by a non-Mohammedan; the Indonesians, on the other hand, can occasionally be seen eating them.

The Moslems, as a whole, respect the right hand and disdain the left, the latter being used to discard dirty things. For this reason, should one, in shaking hands or using it to offer something to a Moslem, extend one's left hand, he will feel greatly insulted. This custom is equally as strict in the Indies and Malaya as in other countries.

The comparative looseness of Mohammedanism in the East Indies lies in the unique way in which it was spread throughout the islands. This religion, never forced upon the Indonesians as it was upon other nations, spread naturally and voluntarily.

Effect of Outside Influence

Originally, the natives were mostly Hindus, but through the influence of Iran and Turkey, Mohammedanism began to appear among them. Where the class system was strictly demarcated in the Hindu religion, Mohammedanism advocated absolute equality in that Mohammed himself was regarded as prophet and not as God. The Hindu Indonesians, attracted by this religion which taught freedom and whose believers strove to lead clean, straight lives, discarded their former religion, which had begun to show signs of corruption, and became followers of this new religion.

However, despite the peaceful spread of Mohammedanism among these people, the Hinduistic elements still remained deeply rooted in their traditions. Some parts, such as the Bali Island, were even left untouched by the new religion. There, strict class system and other Hindu customs are still observed. Sutteeism, for example, which is unique of Hinduism, can still be found in some regions.

Besides the remains of Hindu culture, remnants of the primitive culture of the south-eastern Asiatic race can be found throughout Indonesia. These have combined with Moslem customs and have formed a culture quite different from that of the orthodox Mohammedanism.

Matriarchal System

From the standpoint of law also, although the patriarchal system is followed in the original Mohammedanism, the matriarchal system is found in some Indonesian tribes. In those tribes the children are supported by the mother and inherit wealth and family name from her. The wife, moreover, has equal prerogative with her husband to file suit for divorce, a practice which can never be observed in the original Mohammedanism.

In the Minahassa tribe of Celebes are many Christians, by whom the rights of women are strongly stressed.

Although women's right is by no means disregarded in the original Mohammedanism, despotism by men has gradually become dominant in this religion. The matriarchal system among the Celebes tribes, then, is not through the influence of the Mohammedan religion or the Hindu but through the influence of primitive culture which had taken deep root there.

73 Different Sects

Originally, the Moslem religion had no sects. However, as Mohammed had prophesied, 73 different sects have gradually sprouted out. These can be grouped into two major sects, the Sunni and the Shiah, of which the latter first came to Indonesia. Later the Sunni sect was introduced there from Turkey and Arabia and at present covers the majority of the believers.

In the southern parts, Shiah, which came from Iran, left its mark on Buddhism as well as on Mohammedanism. Its influence fell even upon art, a good example being the Javanese prints, in which the influence of Persian culture can be readily seen.

Thailand, although primarily a Buddhist country, has 500,000 Mohammedans, whose Moslem customs can be found even among the Buddhists.

The beliefs of the Moslems in Iran, Borneo, and New Guinea are, as a whole, similar to those of the believers in the East Indies. However, primitive tribes in Borneo and New Guinea define and believe the teaching in their own way.

Buddhism in Burma

Aside from 300,000 Moslems in Burma, the inhabitants are mostly Buddhists. Buddhism there, however, differs from that in Japan. There the Hina-yana Buddhism is conformed to with emphasis placed more upon rules and forms than upon the teachings.

There the Buddhists are required to enter into priesthood for a period of at least three months during their lifetime. Most of the present ministers have once been priests and pride themselves for this experience.

Khmer Culture

In French Indo-China are 500,000 Moslems, the rest conforming to special religions of Cambodia and Annam.

Khmer, ancient kingdom of Cambodia, enjoyed one of the greatest cultures of that time. The temples in Angkor are the acme of Buddhistic art. Historical records show that in the past this state had cultural relationships with Japan. The dance, Rin-i, for example, which is still found in the Imperial Court, originally came from Cambodia. The name of the introducer is also kept in records.

Catholicism in Philippines

The Philippines is the only Christian nation in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Although some have become Protestants after the islands came into America's possession, the great majority are Catholics.

From geographical and racial standpoints, there is no such race as the Filipino. There are about 60 to 70 different tribes, almost all having their own language.

After the conquest by the Spaniards, the upper class Christians came to use Spanish as their daily mode of speech, a practice which has continued extensively even up to the present day among the upper class. America, after her possession, made English the national language, but succeeded in spreading it through only a small part of the islands. In the rural districts English is not understood.

This fact alone shows the vital influence of Catholicism upon the Filipinos. America, realizing that she could never displace this Catholic faith, built alongside it the American culture of jazz and gayety and made frivolous, pleasure-loving people out of the Filipinos.

The Catholic faith has been deeply imbedded into the people; they attend churches and observe masses diligently. Although Catholic rules such as praying before the altar, absolute prohibition of divorce, and baptism of children are strictly followed, this faith in the Philippines, like Mohammedanism in the East Indies, is rather heretical when compared to that of Europe.

From the time that the first Christian missionaries established their headquarters in the Philippines, whence they came to Japan some 300 to 400 years ago, there has existed a cultural relationship between Japan and the Philippines. The Catholics in Japan, moreover, held most of their communications with Rome through the Philippines. For this reason the Catholic faith in these islands plays an important part in the history of cultural relationship between the two countries.

Caste System in India

India has 70,000,000 Mohammedans, 220,000,000 Hindus and a few Buddhists, who for the past number of years have been ruled by England whose colonization policy is "Divide them and then rule." Of these, the Hindus far outnumber the Mohammedans, and consequently are greater in economic power. They are not, however, as well united as the Mohammedans, for their caste system prohibits relations of any kind between the different classes.

Besides this disunity through the class system, there is, in religion, the belief that might is violence and that independence obtained from the use of force is evil. For this reason, India, with the majority of her population Hindus, will have to go through many revolutionary changes before she can obtain her independence.

There is, besides the Hindus, Moslem and Buddhists, a small number of sheiks. There are England's puppets and form the greater part of the Indian army.

In the political field there are nearly 600 monarchies which add to the complication of matters. These monarchies, although nominally independent, are supported by England, who is clever enough to place a Hindu monarch over a kingdom of Moslems, a Moslem monarch over a kingdom of Hindus, a Moslem premier with a Hindu king, etc. England clings tenaciously to her "Divide and then rule" policy, jealously watching that India may obtain her independence only with the greatest of difficulty.

Non-Interference Policy

What should be Japan's policy concerning the religion of these Southern people? It has been the policy of most countries to respect the religion of the natives, for religious oppression will invariably bring about antagonism. Holland, when she tried to change the class law of Mohammedanism, learned this lesson, and since then has never tried to interfere with their religion.

In this non-interference policy, there is a tendency to leave the natives as completely blind and uncivilized as possible in order that they may not stir up an uprising for independence. This policy has been followed by England and France in controlling India and French Indo-China.

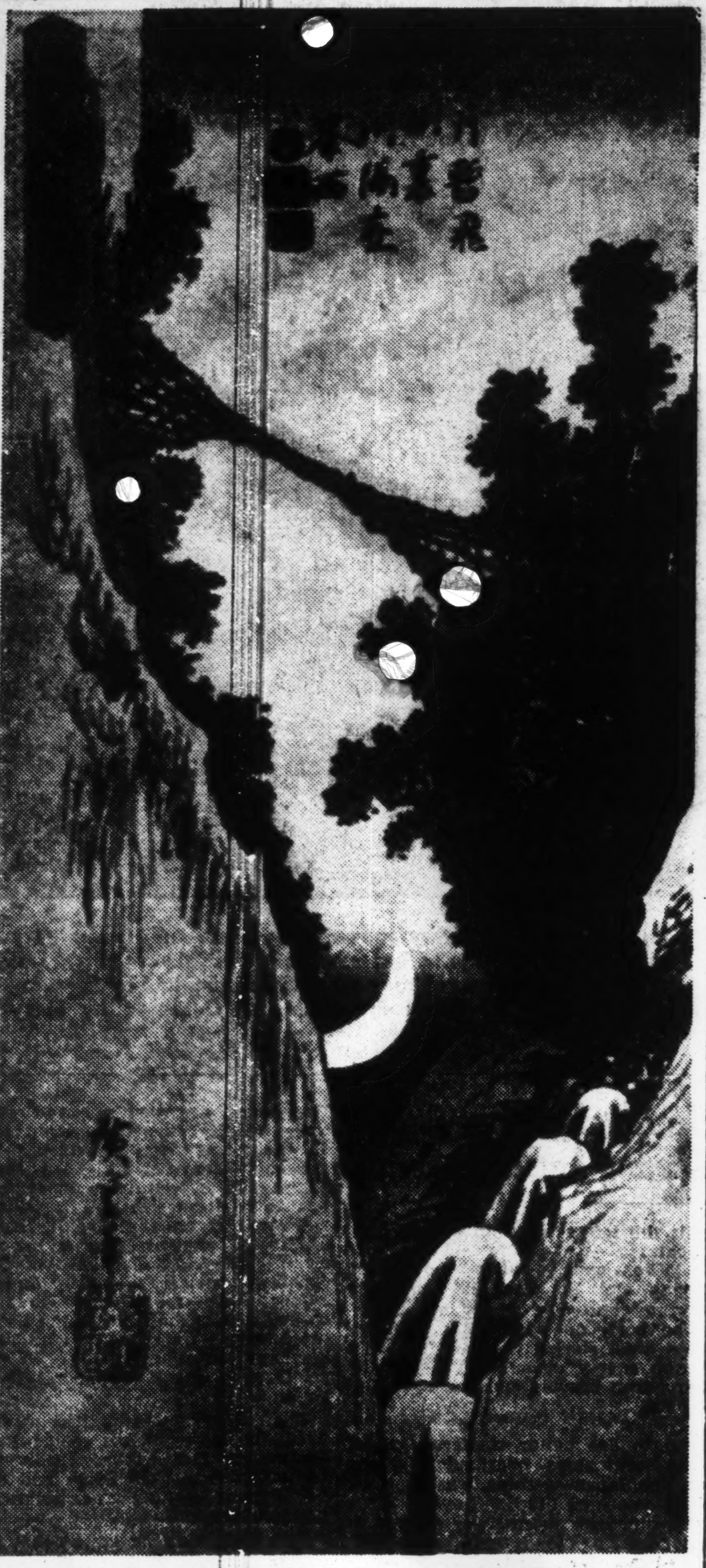
It is needless to say that Japan, in guiding the Co-Prosperity Sphere, must neither look upon a people's religion with contempt nor force them to change their beliefs.

Cultures of the South Asiatic races all developed from the primitive culture of southeastern Asia. Such a culture remains even in Japan, of which Sutteeism of ancient Japan is one example. Buddhism can also be said to be a culture common throughout the races of southeastern Asia.

These races adhere to such religions as Mohammedanism, Hinduism, and Christianity, but these are merely primitive cultures camouflaged by new clothing.

That the three religious groups must be respected cannot be denied. However, there must of necessity exist something common to all the races, for it is upon this common interest that a new East Asiatic culture can be created. It must, therefore, be Japan's policy not to rule over these races merely for her own profit, but to implant into them the spirit of "Hakko ichiu," allowing each race to develop in its best possible way regardless of its religion.

Moonlight Scene



"Bow Moon," by Hiroshige. From the series "Twenty-eight Mountain Views." About 1832.

Hiroshige's "Bow Moon," the slender moon, white in entrancing ecstasy, is seen climbing up from between the crags, "straying like a lovely bride through the halls of Kubla Khan." Notice how well balanced this new moon is with the leaping torrent below, and the pictorial contrast in the walled crags on either side, with the ghostly pilgrim of heaven between. No one is seen on the net-made bridge which seems to be made out of fragments of a spider's gossamer web, hanging high between the crags.

Doubtless, this landscape is imaginary since the inscription vaguely mentions the "morning moon flying among the trees, and the autumnal river by the hills." One is touched by the loneliness well expressed in this work, for nature is lovely when absorbed in solitude. (Commentary by Prof. Yone Noguchi.)

WEDDING CUSTOMS

In Japan, marriages are usually arranged by parents through a "go-between," and while many customs have been to a great extent modified of recent years, that of marriage has remained almost the same. Of course there are cases of love matches which turn out quite successfully, but the Japanese people believe that if the parents arrange the nuptials and anything goes wrong, then they alone are responsible; love can come after marriage, and generally speaking it usually does.

For a young man to seek the hand of a young girl that he loves is unusual, although sometimes when he sees a young woman whom he thinks he likes he may ask his parents to try and arrange a match.

When a prospective bride has been fixed, according to classical custom, the next thing is to arrange the "Miai" or first meeting, when both parties see each other but do not always speak. If the "Miai" is successful, that is if both parties are satisfied with each other, then the "Yuino" or engagement presents are exchanged. In former times "Yuino" consisted of rolls of cloth, fans, casks of "sake," etc., but today money is very often substituted. The sum is not fixed, but for middle-class people it ranges from one hundred to five hundred yen and upwards. This money is given by the bridegroom to the bride, who after accepting it returns a portion to him. When "Yuino" has been exchanged the couple is betrothed and the date of the wedding is then only a matter of arrangement.

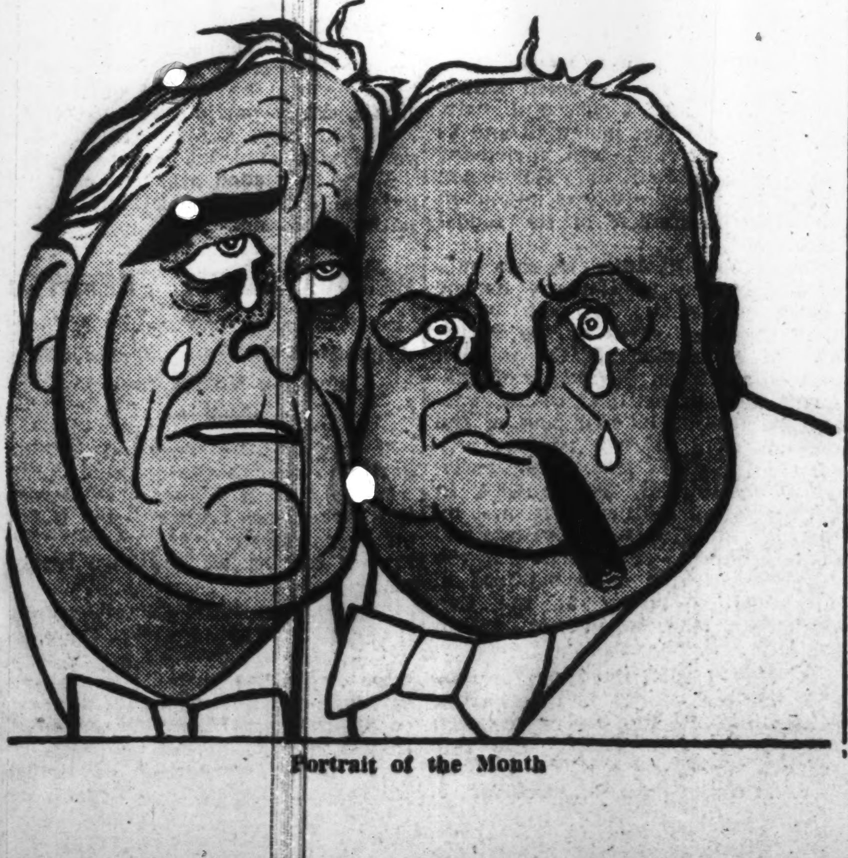
The wedding ceremony is usually held in the home of the bridegroom where the personal belongings of the bride have already been sent a day or so beforehand in a "Tansu" or chest of drawers, and a "Nagâmochi" or long chest. On the evening of the wedding day the bride proceeds to the bridegroom's house, accompanied by her parents and relations headed by the go-betweens. She wears a special ceremonial dress for the occasion and on her head a triangular band called "Tsunokakushi" or horn-cover.

The "Tsunokakushi" is a piece of white silk laid over an elaborate hairdressing. This white cloth, fitted in triangular shape over her hair, symbolizes the ancient belief that woman possesses horns of jealousy which she must hide in order to win her husband. The bride's face is made up with a white liquid powder which forms a perfect mask, out of which the crimson touches at the center of her lips and the black eyes stand out in startling relief. The elaborate hairdressing necessary for a bride has proved a deterrent for many young girls who would otherwise like to bob their hair. However, it is possible today to make use of the "Katsura" or wig, which fits so snugly and becomingly that one cannot tell the difference.

The wedding ceremony itself is a very simple affair, the main feature being called "San San Kudo." This consists in the drinking of "Sake" in a threefold manner by the bride and bridegroom, i.e., the exchanging of cups thrice, three times in succession three times—nine times in all. After this ceremony the bride and bridegroom are introduced to each other's parents, this ceremony being accompanied by more exchanging of "Sake" cups as each person is introduced.

Though generally speaking the marriage is celebrated in the home of the bridegroom, yet today shrines and temples are being used more and more for such occasions; the ceremony at a Shinto shrine is very elaborate and impressive but the main feature is the "San San Kudo."

That Which Needs No Words



Portrait of the Month

Hiroshige the Man and Painter

Among artists of the popular school who were uncultured, although not actually illiterate, Hiroshige was an exception because of his literary knowledge and tastes. He was a man of facile pen, for in the diaries are apt descriptions and occasional snaps of cynicism, all of them delightful because they are casual and informal.

Had he pursued literature with the assiduity that he espoused art, he would undoubtedly have become a famous writer or poet. Although, as with any other comic verses, Hiroshige's work depends upon phraseology or puns which are ephemeral, and therefore difficult to translate into English, the following poems from "Kyoka Momochidori" will indicate his usual vein:

"Putting aside the moon and snow,
How delightful it is to live roundly
With a head more round
Than a dumpling round and round!"

The verse alludes to the common saying, "Hana yori dango," meaning literally "A dumpling is better than a flower." Of course it treats with both satisfaction and mockery the author's own shaven head. Utashige was Hiroshige's name as a humorous poet. He sometimes signed his name as a humorous poet. He sometimes signed this name to Harimaze-e (mixed prints of small size) or Sensha-fuda (visiting cards to shrines or temples) or illustrated books of lyrical drama. Also, some of the famous viewpoints produced after 1839 bear the name of Utashige.

Hiroshige's Married Life

Hiroshige married twice. His first wife, doubtless a typical woman, chaste and dutiful, whose sagacity assisted Hiroshige to tide over many financial difficulties, died in October, 1839, when he was 43. A touching story is told in the "Biographies of the Ukiyoe Artists of the Utagawa School," by Kyoshin Iijima, that once she raised her husband's traveling expenses for sight-sketching by secretly selling her clothes and ornamental combs.

It is fortunate, however, that this devoted wife knew something of the better days into which Hiroshige was slowly entering. When he took Oyasu, a daughter of Kaemon, a farmer of Ninomura village in Enshu Province (Shizuoka Prefecture), for his second wife, is not recorded anywhere. She was 16 years younger than her husband, and a woman of both constancy and spirit. She died on the second of October, 1876, at the age of 61, having survived Hiroshige by 18 years.

Though not always comfortable financially, Hiroshige was not exactly poverty-stricken, for in the closing years of his life he lived in a house of his own building, a presentable two-storied dwelling of five rooms. He had, however, borrowed money for it, and he worried on his deathbed over the payment of the debt. It is also hardly believable that he could not support a small family like his own when he drew an average of two pictures a day throughout his life.

Popular With Friends

But Hiroshige was careless and free in money matters, and no discredit to the Edo-man's qualification, whether proud or foolish, of "not allowing money to stay in the pocket overnight." Again, as is seen from an extant diary in which his diet is minutely described, he was an epicure, fond of dishes not necessarily rich but oddly flavored. He loved "sake," but he was not a drunkard. Oyasu, Hiroshige's second wife, shared this taste for the cup.

Hiroshige was indeed a man wealthy in soul, though not in purse. Confirming the current dictum of olden time, he was not an Edo man "wrongly born and therefore a money-maker." Without money he was always happy, and with unconstrained placidity he was nonchalant toward the trifling and mercenary matters of the common world.

Yet he rigidly observed social courtesy. He was fond of quiet company, but treated his friends handsomely. He left these words in one of his wills, "Reduce foolish expense without being niggardly; you should feast richly the people who kindly keep a wake before my coffin."

Becomes Novice at 51

It must have been at the age of 51, in 1847, that Hiroshige, learning from Confucian ethics that a man should know at 50 how to resign himself to fate, shaved his head and became a novice. At this juncture Hiroshige made the third change of his personal name to Tokubei.

He was called Tokutaro when he was young, and later assumed the name Juemon. How Hiroshige may have looked with a shaven head will be seen in the print entitled "Maple-viewing at Kaian-ji Temple, Shinagawa," one of "Famous Views of Edo" in the Yamadaya edition, 1853. Here, a shaven-headed artist is seen sketching the view by a large maple-tree in the center of the canvas. It is amusing to think that people without knowledge of him may have taken him for an apostate priest transgressing the field of sketching.

Hiroshige as Teacher

Hiroshige was an artist who never thought that teaching was of any value, because he used to say that the art student should study art by himself. He was not one of the same class with Toyokuni the Third and Kuniyoshi, who were surrounded by pupils. Hiroshige was of a retiring nature. Moreover, his passion for traveling made him object to the regularity of tutorial exercise. Yet, there were some 18 pupils, to each of whom a part of his name, Hiro or Shige, was given, and to seven of them, it is said, Hiroshige orally bequeathed mementos.

Hiroshige's Death

According to the inscription on the "Memorial Portrait of Hiroshige," by Kunisada (Toyokuni the Third), and also to the preface of "Thirty-six Views of Fuji" published in the year following his death, Hiroshige died on the sixth day of September of the year 1858, the fifth year of Ansei, at the age of 62.

The disease of which he died is said to be cholera, which was fearfully prevalent in the fifth year of Ansei, according to the records of the time, and took the lives of some 28,000 people. As a man self-possessed and free, who carried life's calamity lightly, with a smile suitable to the humorous poet he was, Hiroshige found a moment amid the agonies of death to write the following "uta" poem in his usual playful vein:

"I leave my brush at Azuma,
I go to the Landing of the West on a journey
To view the famous sights there."

The words over the signature of Toyokuni the Third in the memorial portrait, meaning, "Shedding tears in thought of him," express the general sentiment of the people at Hiroshige's death, and that of Toyokuni the Third, who was a great friend of the master. It is felt that Hiroshige died at the most appropriate time, because, according to the preface of "Thirty-six Views of Fuji" written by Shumba, Hiroshige often spoke of retiring from the art world before age and fatigue should disgrace his past. He was wise in thus knowing himself.

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PUBLIC FINANCE FIRM DECLARES ISHIWATA

Bond Digestion Satisfactory With Cooperation of National Savings Campaign

REVENUES INCREASE

State Tax Income Increased With Expansion of Industrial Production

So long as the economic development undertakings in the southern regions and the industrial productivity expansion campaign at home progress smoothly, there is no cause for concern about the prospect of Japan's public finance, even if the Government bond issues boost to an astronomical figure of ¥100,000,000,000, in the opinion of Sotaro Ishiwata, former Finance Minister. Mr. Ishiwata made this declaration in his article which appeared in the May 10 issue of the Yomiuri. The excerpt of his article runs as follows:

"The Government's budget estimates for the 1942-3 fiscal year which was approved in the 79th plenary session of the Imperial Diet total ¥24,000,000,000, of which about ¥7,000,000,000 will be met by tax revenues and other State incomes and the remaining ¥17,000,000,000 by Government borrowings. The balance of Government bonds has recently, as announced by the Finance Ministry, passed the level of ¥40,400,000,000. State tax revenues has, on the other hand, swelled to six times that existing before the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937.

Expenses Continue

"The Government's expenditures are expected to continue upward with the development of the War of Greater East Asia and the economic reconstruction in the southwestern Pacific countries. To cope with the increasing trend of Government spendings tax collection will move upward and we cannot deny but that the balance of bond issues may rise to ¥60,000,000,000, ¥70,000,000,000 or finally a high of ¥100,000,000,000. Although the bond digestion has been in a satisfactory condition due to the redoubled cooperation of the people in the national savings encouragement campaign, some of the people may worry about the upward curve of bond issues. However, I firmly believe that their apprehension will disappear with the progress of the construction program of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Flotation Covered

"Suppose that new bonds, 3.5 per cent interest, are issued to the amount of ¥10,000,000,000. If State revenues increase by ¥350,000,000 every year, the flotation of ¥10,000,000,000 of bonds will as a matter of practice mean the supply of the equivalent sum without interest to the Government. This tendency will be seen regardless of whether the revenue is boosted by higher tax rates or by the natural increase of the people's income. Owing to the strenuous efforts by the Government and industrialists toward the expansion of Japan's industrial productivity the tax revenues of the State has increased by ¥5,000,000,000 in comparison with the pre-China affair figure. This figure is sufficient to raise the interest on ¥150,000,000,000 of bonds. This fact clearly shows how formidable is the economic capacity of the Japanese Empire.

POSTAL SAVINGS NEAR GOAL

Cooperation of People Aids in Attaining Mark Set

Reflecting the mounting zeal and enthusiasm of the people to cooperate with the Government in the prosecution of the war, the total amount of postal savings deposits at the end of April this year aggregated ¥9,898,383,000, thus nearing the long-coveted mark of ¥10,000,000,000, the Ministry of Finance announced Friday, according to a Domei report.

The April-end total showed a gain of ¥200,390,000 as compared with the corresponding figure at the end of March, the announcement said.

BANKS OPEN BRANCHES

Eight Offices Start Business in Leading Java Cities

Japan's economic reconstruction in the southern regions took a concrete step forward today when eight branches of the leading Japanese banks were opened in the principal cities of Java with permission of the Japanese Military Administration, the Asahi reported Monday from Batavia.

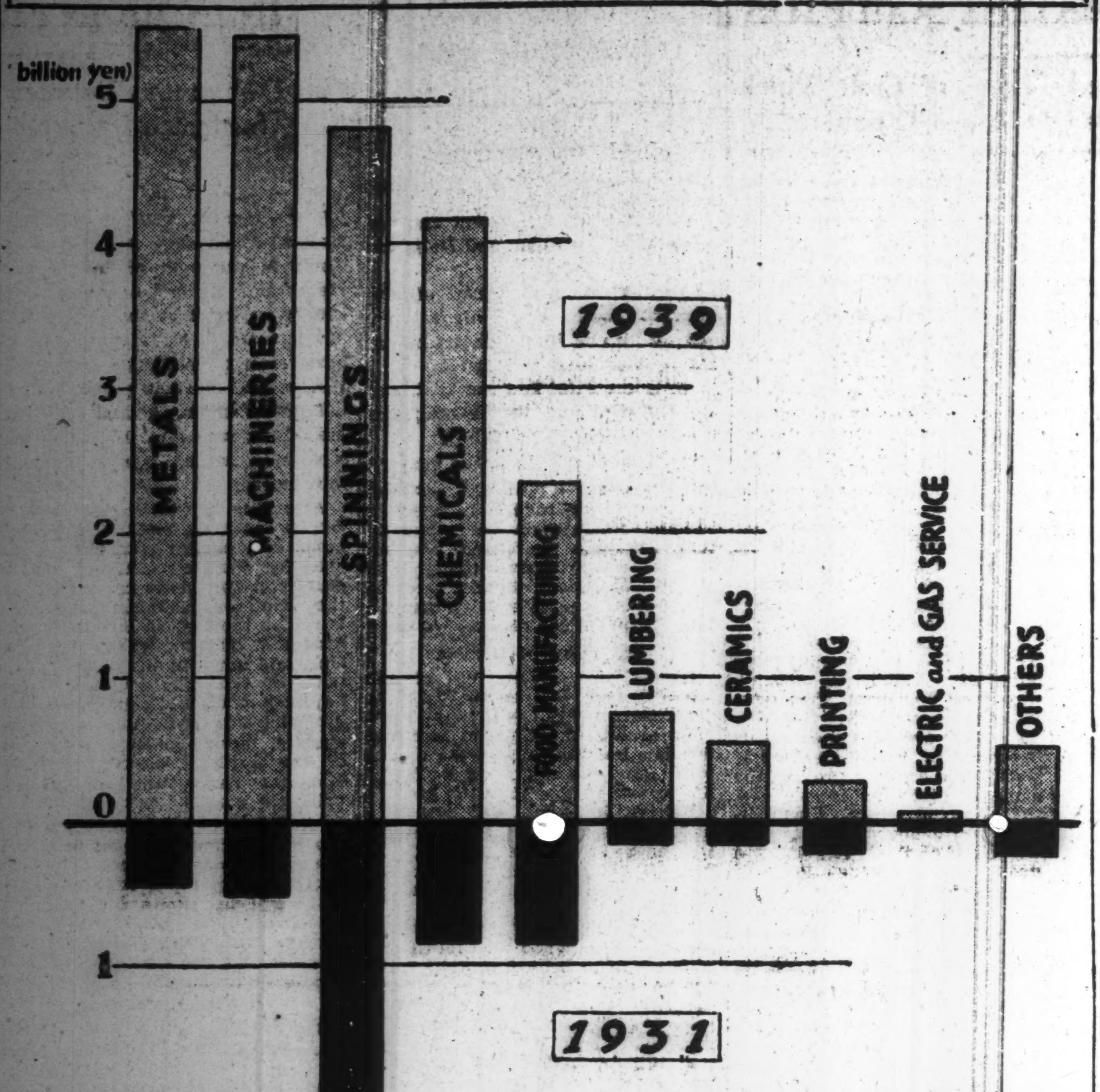
The branch offices, which commenced business as from May 11, are as follows:

Batavia—Yokohama Specie Bank Bank of Taiwan.
Bandoeng—Yokohama Specie Bank.
Samarang—Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Taiwan, Kanan Bank (Taiwan).
Surabaya—Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Taiwan.

Hides, Leather Undeveloped

Hide and leather industry in Manchoukuo has not yet made noticeable developments. Cow hides are not only inferior in quality but quite limited in production. The only sign of activity shown by this industry is that about 200,000 pieces of horse hide are yearly exported to Japan. These is only one company of considerable size manufacturing hides and leather namely, the Japanese-Manchoukuo Hide and Leather Industrial Company.

Industrial Manchoukuo



With the progress of the industrial productivity expansion campaign since the outset of the Manchuria Incident, outputs of the metal and machinery manufacturing industries were boosted more than 10 times during the eight-year period from 1931 to 1939. Even some of the peacetime lines such as spinning and ceramics succeeded in more than doubling their products during the same period. These facts clearly show how strong is the economic capacity of warring Japan and Manchoukuo.

Economic Reforms Advised For Administrative Setup

In discussing the question of how the economic administrative structure should be reformed to cope with the requirements of the Greater East Asia economy and to keep abreast of the situation arising from transfer of a portion of administrative power to the various Industrial Control Associations which have been formed, Yoji Minobe, Chief of the General Affairs Section of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, strongly advocates a total abolition of the present liberalistic system of check and balance in the economic administrative structure and in lieu thereof the adoption of a thoroughly totalitarian system in his article contributed to the May edition of the "Kaizo" or Reconstruction.

Yoji Minobe has been playing a leading role in reorganizing the economic and industrial structure of Japan under prevailing wartime conditions, and considering the fact that reform of the economic administrative structure is now being brought to the fore, his views on this subject may be found interesting by our readers. Minobe writes:

Two Schools of Thought

"Two schools of opinion at present exist on this question of reform of the economic administrative structure: one calls for a sweeping revision of the economic administrative structure by delving to its very roots so as to make it work most efficiently to answer the needs of the present war, while the other calls for a more conservative revision restricting it to the minimum of necessity, such as mere readjustment of routine work among the various ministries. The former contends that at a time like the present when the nation is faced with the hard necessity of working the national economy under a well planned and synthesised system, the present administrative structure which is the child of the old liberal economy cannot be permitted to be maintained any longer. For this reason this school of opinion holds that unless the present economic administrative structure is fundamentally revised, it will be impossible to conduct wartime economy, aiming at the establishment of synthesization of administration and strengthening of Government leadership which, in the opinion of this school, are the essential elements of a national defense government.

The latter school of opinion however, counsels that any such sweeping changes in the present administrative structure as are liable to bring about stagnation or disorder in the administrative work especially under the present wartime conditions, should be shunned at all costs. For this reason, this school of opinion maintains that only that phase of the present administrative structure which is throwing the greatest obstacle in the way of conducting the wartime economy and which can be easily remedied should be touched and other phases should be corrected through the actual working of the whole structure instead of effecting sweeping revisions in the structure itself.

Stagnation Not Intended

In the case of the former school of opinion no such sudden change as will cause stagnation in the administrative work is intended and it is in favor of administering remedies one by one. However, the first school of opinion contends that, considering the fact that the entire administrative structure is working as an organic whole, a revision to a part of it will at once affect the entire structure, and unless the whole structure is reformed, the object of reform cannot be maintained, and that any partial remedy will after all still retain friction and inconsistency within the whole structure. Hence the call for sweeping and basic revisions in the whole structure. One should not commit the folly of pouring new wine into an old bottle.

So much for the premise. Now returning to the main subject of relations between the Control Associations and the economic administrative structure, in the old days of liberal economy, as a general rule, the State exercised negative supervision over individual enterprizes and it did not extend any leadership to the management of private industries national economy having been the sum total of individual industries. However, wartime economy calls for the conduct of national economy, which is the sum total of individual private industries, so as to conform to the requirements of the State, and for the State to embark upon the administration of private industries simultaneously with the establishment of the planned and synthesized economy, and for this reason it has become necessary to reconstruct the economic administrative structure in the light of private economy. In other words, when national economy is to be conducted under a planned and synthesized system, there must be consistency between the administrative structure called upon to conduct the synthesized economy and the structure of private economy. More precisely, the structure of the economic administration should be similar to the structure of the head office of a company and the structure of private industries as a whole to that of the company's branch, each working for one and the same goal. It is in this sense that the present economic administrative structure should be reorganized, the following are the principal points that call for revision:

Structure Out of Date

(1) The present economic administrative structure which is decentralized and founded on the old liberal economy should be revised so as to be suitable to synthetic economic planning and its conduct.

(2) The present structure which only exercises negative supervision over private industries is not only unconstructive but is also unsuitable to the conduct of wartime economy.

(3) The present narrow jurisdiction of local governments and their decentralization should be corrected so as to make them thoroughly coordinated and unified for the conduct of synthetic and planned economy.

(4) Consistency should be maintained between the economic administration in the homeland and the outlying territories over the conduct of industrial economy.

Too Much Old Liberalism

As stated earlier, the present economic administrative structure is strongly tinged with the old liberalistic color and is based upon the check and balance system to bring the various administrative branches into harmony. However, now that the nation is faced with the necessity of planning a national economy so as to conform with the requirements of the State, it is needless to say that the present economic administrative structure which is based on decentralization and the system of check and balance should no longer be maintained.

Therefore, it is high time that the economic administrative structure of the Central Government was reorganized in such a manner that it can fully display a synthetic and active leadership, as well as control in a coordination to the entire exclusion of sectionalism within the structure.

U.S. LIMITS GASOLINE FOR PRIVATE AUTOS

Loss of Oil Tankers Threatens Paralyzing of Industry and Farming

The sinking of American oil tankers both in the Pacific and the Atlantic as well as the poor efficiency of overland transportation of fuel have been throwing the United States economy into a state of confusion, according to a Domei dispatch from Berlin. Several days ago a rigid control measure was applied to the distribution of gasoline for private automobiles. The Domei cable predicts that 12,000,000 private cars to the total 30,000,000 will be scrapped during this year for the dual purposes of coping with the oil shortage and improving the scrap iron supply.

According to Time, an American magazine, half of the United States oil tankers have already been sent to the bottom by Axis submarines since the American entry into the war. Such remarkable decrease of oil transports has been causing the U.S. to face a serious economic crisis, because without a smooth running oil supply almost all the traffic system, the greater part of industry and even farming will be paralyzed and the national defense scheme will turn out to be a scrap of paper.

Daily Life Affected

Commenting on the compulsory restriction of gasoline distribution, continues the Domei dispatch, the New York Daily News recently stated, "it is difficult for us to understand the reason for the United States, producer of two third of the world oil output, resorting to a distribution of gasoline." The paper wondered if the Government authorities realized what the reduction of oil supply for farmers would mean in the daily life of the nation.

Another American journal, the New York Sun commented that there was no one among the Government officials who could accurately answer the question, "For what purpose oil thus economized will be used." According to the paper, in the Eastern States millions of gasoline stations were already closed and the department stores began to suspend the delivery of articles which they sold. Seventeen States in the East which enforced the distribution restriction measures of the fuel earlier than other States are now suffering from a remarkable decrease in tax revenues owing to the new action. The oil tax had hitherto held the most important position in the revenues of the 17 Eastern States and their income from this source totaled $330,000,000 a year on an average.

Bill Clearings

May 11
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	212,675	120,234
Balance	33,228	13,180

CAN PRODUCE PULP FROM SUMATRA PINE

Bright Future Predicted for Industry With Vast Growth Of Trees and Ample Water

One of the recent numbers of the Oriental Economics, a financial weekly, contains an article on the prospects of pulp industries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, contributed by Mr. Sensuke Yajima, managing director of the Hokuetsu Kaiun Kaisha. His article in substance follows:

"Surveying the latest overseas trade in pulp in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we are led to conclude that self-sufficiency is being realized in Japan, Manchoukuo and China. As for the six countries in the South, they annually import approximately 180,000 tons of pulp, and India and Australia combined approximately 500,000 tons. Of these figures, the former imports 5,150 tons and the latter 13,000 tons from Japan, the balance, approximately 662,000 tons, being imported from European and American sources.

Bright Future Predicted

"When we add pulp intended for manufacturing clothing, building materials and low-grade sundry goods to these figures, the actual requirements of pulp in the six countries in the South and India and Australia put together will amount to 1,000,000 tons. Again, when we add the total requirements in Japan, Manchoukuo and China to the last-mentioned figure, we notice that the entire Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere requirements will swell to 2,500,000 tons. Viewed in this light, there is every reason to predict a greater future for our paper industries.

"The writer's personal observations suggest that a concrete schedule should be formed for the enlargement of raw material spheres, shipping bottoms, as well as market relations. From the viewpoint of the desirable productivity expansion, it is advisable to make the best possible use of raw materials brought from the northern areas together with the expansion of pulp-producing equipment in Japan, Manchoukuo and China. It is equally advisable to make use of lumber produced in the southern areas with an adequate number of mills newly built in Sumatra and Java. Incidentally our attention is directed to the prospective utilization of Sumatra pine that is grown in the hilly regions of Sumatra and Java.

Pulp From Sumatra Pine

"It will be remembered that broadleaf trees were reversely experimentally used for pulp production in pre-war days but with poor results. In their place are recommended the use of needle-leaf trees. To the best of the writer's knowledge, the Sumatra pine is noted for its remarkably speedy growth as compared with the Japanese pine, the former being usable for pulp production in 20 years or so after planting.

"A scholar of forestry remarked that there is a natural growth of Sumatra pine occupying a vast stretch of land in a certain section of Sumatra. With forestation properly conducted in this section after felling the present trees, we may be assured of an annual pulp production of 500,000 tons. If we extend forestation to the rest of sections, we find it within the range of possibility to satisfy the demand for pulp in all the southern areas from Sumatra Island exclusively.

Water Plentiful

"Water, which is indispensable for pulp industries, is plentifully obtainable from Lake Tobah (three times as large as Lake Biwa) and many other lakes and rivers in Sumatra, and the creation of a large hydraulic power plant has been locally contemplated for some years past. Fuel, too, is abundantly obtainable, for the island is noted for a wealth of petroleum products and coal. Likewise sulphur is inexhaustible in the volcanic regions of the island. Sufficient labor is locally available from the neighboring island of Java which boasts of the world's greatest density of population."

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Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.1	—1.20
N.Y.K., new, short-term	87.4	—1.30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.4	—.40
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.1	Same

TOYO SODA JUMPS IN LONG-TERM MART

Special Steel Tubing Advanced Owing to Profit-Taking Operations

The attention of dealers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday was focused on a bright atmosphere of Toyo Soda, new, and Special Steel Tubing which made a remarkable jump in the long-term section. Although news of war victories was well-received in the Kabutocho, transactions in the bourse issue as well as many other stocks were less brisk than expected owing to the forced liquidation sentiments.

Toyo Soda, new, opened at ¥27.60 in the morning session of the long-term market which is ¥1.10 higher than the closing price of the previous day. The profit-taking operations caused an advance of ¥1.50 in Special Steel Tubing. With a selective buying sentiment pervading other heavy industrials, a rise of about ¥0.60 was seen in Ishikawajima Shipbuilding, Fujikoshi Steel Material, Ikegai Iron Works, Ikegai Automobiles and Japan Nickel, while a slight drop was made in Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Showa Electro-Chemical, and Komatsu Iron Works.

In the fiber section, Fuji Gas Spinning stepped up ¥0.10, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥0.70, Nisshin Spinning ¥0.30 and Yamato Spinning ¥0.70. Among Miscellaneous, Japan Soda moved upward ¥0.30, Japan Oil ¥0.20, Asahi Glass ¥0.50 and Manchuria Tobacco ¥1.20.

Closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥132.10, N.Y.K. ¥101.90, its new ¥87.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥98.40 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		June	July
First Section				
Fuji Spin. new (25)	37.4	d .4)	....	37.5
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	155.2	d .5	....	153.7
Do. new (25)	98.5	d 3	98.5	98.8
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	90.5	u .1	....	88.9
Tokyo Rayon (30)	41.2	d .1	40.8	40.7
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	72.9	d1.0	72.4	72.6
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	102.7	d .4	103.4	103.7
Do. new (37½)	88.3	d .6	88.6	88.9
O. S. K. (50)	94.5	d .6	95.0	93.5
Do. new (37½)	....	d1.1	93.7	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.2	d .9	81.8	82.3
Do. new (25)	53.5	d .9	53.6	54.1
Uraga Dock (50)	96.9	d .2	97.1	98.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	107.7	d .4	80.3	81.1
Hitachi Works (50)	74.4	d .3	....	75.5
Third Section				
Japan Piston Ring	78.1	d .3	78.8	78.3
Japan Carbon	87.7	d1.3	87.0	87.7
Japan Fat	68.2	d .3	....	67.4
Japan Nickel	49.6	u .1	....	49.8
Japan Automobile	74.0	d .1	74.3	74.9
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	62.8	d .4	63.0	64.0
Ikegai Automobile Ind	....	u1.0	67.1	67.8

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	132.0	132.3	131.9	132.1
N. Y. K., old	102.1	102.1	101.5	101.9
N. Y. K., new	88.1	88.1	87.6	87.4
Kanegafuchi Spin.	154.7	154.7	154.7	....
Do. new	98.3	98.5	98.2	98.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.2	90.2	91.0	90.2
Osaka Stock, new	71.7	71.7	71.7	....
Japan Steel Tube	74.5	74.6	74.5	....
Japan Oil	77.1	77.1	77.1	77.2
S. M. Railway	....	71.4	71.4	71.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	108.0	107.9	107.9	108.1
Hitachi Works	74.7	74.7	74.7	74.7
Japan Mining	58.8	....	....	58.8
Manchuria Ind	59.8	59.8	59.8	59.8

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Bureau to Improve Roads

In view of the importance of highways for developing trade and industry and for spreading culture, the Manchoukuo Government which had created the Bureau of State Highways to carry out the national road program, established the Public Works Bureau in the Department of People's Welfare to take charge of the extension and improvement of roads. The machinery of public works administration has been modified from time to time, and now the control over public works, both national and local belongs to the Department of Communications, with the public works sections in the Government as the immediate organs of execution.

RAILWAY CONTROL BODY HOLDS FIRST MEETING

Kunizo Hara Made Committee Chairman for New Association Organization

According to the Ordinance for Control of Key Industries, a committee, which had been organized for the creation of the Railroad Enterprisers Control Association, held its first meeting at the official residence of the Railway Ministry from 9:30 a.m. Friday.

It was recommended in the course of the meeting that Mr. Kunizo Hara, president of the Imperial Capital Traffic Organization, assume the chairmanship of the committee for the creation of the Railroad Enterprisers Control Association, and it was provisionally agreed in the afternoon session of the meeting that Mr. Shosa Nakagawa, chairman of the Railroad Fellow-Enterprisers' Association, should be appointed president of the Railroad Enterprisers Control Association.

It is expected that, with the formation of the new control association, the railroad enterprisers and light railroad enterprisers all over the country, numbering 279, will be eligible for membership.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1942

Political Consolidation

Premier General Hideki Tojo met last Thursday at his official residence with a number of men prominent as leaders in various fields of activity. These men, 70 in number, were invited to meet the Premier for discussion at a round-table. Their meeting with the Premier provided the first opportunity for exchange of views on what are to be first steps toward the political consolidation which is the ultimate purpose of the recent general election.

The Premier took occasion to express his desire for the crystallization of political power, based upon national unity for bringing the War of the Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion and also for establishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Structure. He added that it was his firm belief that crystallization of new political power was the most urgent task facing Japan and hoped all newly-elected members of the Diet will take part in this work.

The signal success of the recent election is without parallel in the political history of the country. Of the candidates recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council 82 per cent were successfully returned. This outcome is impressive as an expression of the people who stand behind the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council in the present War of Greater East Asia. The national testimony given by the popular ballots marks the most successful phase of the recent election.

It may be pertinent to compare it with the outcomes of the by-elections held in England in recent months. The polling returns reported from that country almost invariably indicated a defeat for the Government. Those British elections proved on what weak ground their Government stands with regard to popular support. It must be admitted regarding our recent election that some of the "free" candidates have been returned. But, generally speaking, there is hardly any differentiation between the recommended and the unrecommended candidates, as far as their political stands are concerned. They all stand on common ground on all important questions regarding the War of Greater East Asia. As far as the prosecution of the war goes, there can be no possible division or difference among them.

What the new Diet, so united and in accord, is to take up is the question of how to integrate into a cogent political force all those men who have been chosen by popular ballots on their pledge of prosecuting the war to a glorious termination. This situation naturally suggests the crystallization of a new political power. No matter whatever name or character such an organization may take, if it is to be a body of any political force, it will be a group of men who have little differences in political views. But since these men are bound by no organic ties, they should first be formed into a group under some leadership. When such a political organization is brought into being and when it fully functions as a constitutional machine, there will be seen full cooperation between the Government and the popular assembly. Through this development will the legislature become a connecting link between the executive authorities and the people at large and will serve to convey the popular will to the central Government, to be translated into tangible forms of legislation or administration.

When the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council met last Tuesday to decide on its dissolution, having completed its mission in connection with the general election, General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Council, addressing the meeting, gave it as his view that when the system of recommendation which had been put to its first test in the last general election became better understood in general and legalized as a political institution, the political movement of the country in the future would undergo a complete change. "The last general election," he said, "has ended in an outstanding success of the candidates recommendation system. But parliament along lines of Imperial rule assistance such as we have been stressing and endeavoring for will be established only when the 381 popular representatives elected upon recommendation unite and form a cogent driving force with the legislature for the establishment of a political structure for Imperial rule assistance. That is the weighty mission with which the new Diet is charged."

General Abe's words above quoted give a clear indication of the line along which the power of political movement of the day tends. They explicitly assign to the new popular representatives the work of creating an organ through which they are unitedly to render assistance to Imperial rule. On their unity is to stand the whole structure of internal politics to develop its constitutional force in full.

The Government has arranged to convoke an extraordinary session of the Diet on the 25th of this month. The main object is said to secure popular support of an official program for adequate ship construction. But the political significance of the forthcoming session will be seen in the opportunity to be provided for the central authorities "to define their position regarding national policies, to seek through the Diet the appreciative support and cooperation of the nation, and to ensure the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia." The extraordinary session of the Diet will mark a first step toward consolidation of popular opinion and cooperation of the new internal political structure which is demanded by the circumstance and force of the war that must be carried to its victorious end.

Chittagong

Chittagong, the town and port of India which was recently bombed by the Imperial Forces, is situated on the right bank of the Karnaphuli River, about 12 miles from its mouth. It is the terminus of the Assam-Bengal railway and a port of call for steamers.

The district of Chittagong occupies a strip of coast and hills between the Bay of Bengal and the mountains. Its area is 2,497 square miles. In 1921 its population was 1,611,422. A few unimportant ranges rise within the north eastern portion, the highest hill being the sacred Sitakund, 1,155 feet high.

The Division of Chittagong lies at the northeast corner of the Bay of Bengal, extending northward along the left bank of the Meghna. It consists of the districts of Chittagong, the Hill Tracts, Noakhali and Tippera.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts is an independent district occupying the hill country between Chittagong proper and the Lushai hills.

Tin Mines in Thailand

In Thailand, the mining of tin is limited to the southern peninsula contiguous to British Malaya. Formerly, Puket Island, off the west coast, had remained the principal producing center responsible for 70 per cent of the entire tin output, but now this district has passed its apex of prosperity, and in fact its output has been showing little increase of late. Of late, on the other hand, the tin mines at Sridamaraj, Batani and Rajaburi have come to show a marked increase in production.

Eighty Per Cent of People Are Farmers

For Thailand, rice is of such overwhelming importance that she is sometimes called the Country of Rice. The fertile plains along the reaches of the River Menam Chao Praya and other plains are the principal rice fields, and their total area reaches from 20,000,000 to 21,000,000 lais (1 lais corresponds to 1,600 square meters). More than 98 per cent of the entire cultivable areas of Thailand are devoted to the production of rice while 80 per cent of her people are engaged in farming.

Total Mileage in Manchoukuo

The total mileage of railways in Manchoukuo in 1940 approximated 11,000 kilometers. This compares with some 3,500 kilometers in 1915 and 5,572 kilometers in 1931, just prior to the establishment of the new State of Manchoukuo. An exceptionally rapid rate in the building of railroads has been noticeable in the country within the last few years.

Important Rice Producing Center

Thailand's rice output is somewhere in the neighborhood of 4,500,000 tons, of which two-thirds are consumed within the land, and the remainder exported. Thailand is one of the three major rice producing countries in the world, the other two being French Indo-China and Burma.

A Year Ago Today

May 12, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Since the war and the United States defense program had virtually made the United States-Soviet trade pact of 1937 a "dead letter," the American Government decided to allow formal commercial relations with the Soviet Union to elapse when the agreement expired. The United States had been finding it increasingly difficult to obtain products, particularly manganese, from the Soviet Union, while the latter had almost suspended its purchases from America. Politically, relations between Washington and Moscow appeared to have cooled somewhat since the recent signing of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact. All of these developments raised doubt in diplomatic quarters in Washington whether the Soviet-American treaty would be renewed for another year when it expired.

President Carlos Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador announced that his country had accepted an offer from Argentina, Brazil and the United States to mediate its century-old territorial dispute with Peru, the three countries having jointly offered their friendly services to settle the long-pending territorial dispute between the nations. Identical telegrams had been dispatched to the two disputants declaring that the three nations considered it urgent that Peru and Ecuador settle their difficulties in the interest of the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere.

HIDARI JINGORO CLAIMED TO BE JAPAN'S GREATEST SCULPTOR

Left-Handed Artisan Carved Figure of Crab Which Actually Moved, Says Old Tokyo Legend

Evening fell hot and dry on the ancient city of Yedo. Along the dirt road of Bakuro-cho in Nihonbashi, smothered in a film of dust, a disheveled figure of a man slouched down the street. He was carelessly dressed in a carpenter's coat and sash, blue leggings and vest. In his left hand, he carried a fair-sized bundle wrapped in a piece of faded cloth. This was the figure of the famous carpenter and sculptor, the renowned Hidari Jingoro, known not only for his superb workmanship but for his undisciplined life of dissipation, his incurable love of intoxicating liquor.

The workman was lost in contemplation, paying neither heed nor attention to the idle strollers who brushed past him. Once he raised his hand to his purse, but as if realizing the futility of the act, immediately lowered it again, for the master workman was thirsty and his pocket empty.

Sake Was Tempting

As he neared the dimly-lit entrance of a cheap drinking place, his leisurely gait faltered unsteadily. Before the doorway, a slovenly-dressed waiter was busily engaged in watering the dusty road. The acrid odor of hot sake mixed heavily on the evening air with the musty, earthen odor of freshly moistened dirt.

The man paused. Then, as if steeling his faltering will, determinedly shut his eyes, clapped one hand across his nose, and made a headlong dash past the inviting entrance. The result was calamitous. With terrific impact, he crashed into the unheeding waiter, sprawling the both of them across the wet earth.

The sight and smell of hot sake proved a temptation irresistible to his insatiable craving. Shrugging his shoulders at the inevitability of fate, the artisan stepped inside the shop.

Flat Broke

The place was only dimly lighted—an uncomfortable, squalid room. Upon the tightly packed earth floor were two long tables made of rough unpolished wood, and around these were placed several small shoyu kegs which evidently were meant to be used for seats. One side of the room was slightly elevated from the floor and laid out with not too clean mats.

Squatting upon one of the tubs, the workman calmly ordered five go of sake of the astonished waiter. This he soon finished off, and as the evening wore on, the empty bottles steadily increased. Gradually becoming drowsy, he aroused himself enough to determine to return home.

"Banshu!" he rudely called. "I haven't any money with me now, but I'll settle either tomorrow or next day."

Met with obstinate refusal, he shrugged, "I can't give you what I haven't got."

No Credit to Customers

"It is our policy not to give credit, even to our oldest customers," protested the waiter. Pointing to the bundle beside the drunken workman, he suggested, "If you would leave that here as security, I'm sure that everything will be all right."

"What! Part with this! Fool! Look, these are my tools. I wouldn't trade these for all the king's gold. I'll leave you something, all right. Give me a piece of wood, and I'll carve you something really worth something. And bring more sake. I do my best work when I am either completely sober or drunk."

In consternation, the bewildered waiter went to consult his master, Zeiimon, who, after reflecting upon the pros and cons of the proposition, finally consented.

At a task which to him was dear and cherished, the artisan worked assiduously, scrupulously. Under his delicate, creative skill the intricate details of an ugly crab took definite shape. Late in the evening, he finished—a work whose undeniable beauty lay in its exquisite ugliness. Warning the owner that he would return in a few days to claim his carefully wrought work, he staggered drunkenly out.

Crab Actually Moves

Late that evening, a slightly inebriated guest, rising to pay his bill, gave a sudden and violent start. Pointing unsteadily at a wooden object upon the money-box, he stammered,

"Look! It's moving."

Moving, it certainly was. In stately, dignified motions, the wooden crab, fashioned by the wayward sculptor, had seized the money and was slowly depositing it through the tiny slit in the box.

Curiosity followed amazement. Like uncontrollable fire the news flew through the surrounding neighborhood, and soon the whole dismal interior of the squalid shop was humming with inquisitive novelty-seekers. Food and drink were completely sold out.

Days passed, and still the curious people poured in. From all parts of old Yedo, they came, crowding the dingy room, eating the coarse food, drinking the cheap sake. From Zeniya, Zeiimon changed the name to Kaniya—the Crab Shop, and thanked the gods whose blessings fell like soft caresses upon his little shop.

Wants His Crab

One clear morning, the inevitable occurred—the left-handed artisan came to claim his work. Loath to part with this lucky art-work, the wily Zeiimon resorted to artifice and flattery, plying the workman with excellent sake and various dainties, and in the course of conversation, requested him to bestow upon him as a token of remembrance the now famous crab.

The sculptor refused and remained adamant in his refusal to give him the carving, but finally, after much coercion, consented to sell it for the sum of one hundred ryo. Turning a deaf ear to Zeiimon's tearful protestations, he refused to bargain, and finally, chuckling wickedly, received his desired hundred gold koban from the reluctant proprietor.

Eccentric Man

Hidari Jingoro was an eccentric man. Given to dissipation, he abhorred working on a systematic, routine schedule, creating only when the mood pleased him. More than skilled in his field, he never rose to a master contractor or builder, for his wayward, undisciplined life permitted no constancy or regularity. Working only in fits and starts, he was ever under the supervision of some other man.

Born about 300 years ago of humble parents at Hida amid the picturesque beauty of the Japanese Alps, he ran away from home at the age of 14, and made his difficult way to the city of Osaka. There he became apprenticed to a master carpenter, and slowly learned the trade, the butt of many cruel jokes.

Wanderer-Artisan

A wanderer by nature, he roamed restlessly from one place to another, never content to remain long in any one place. In great metropolises and in little out-of-way villages, he left tokens of his genius—a gate here, a temple there. Always magnificently paid for his work, he spent his earnings freely on intoxicating drink, seldom settling down to new work until his last sen was gone.

In Akita, he left a temple-gate, severely simple in style—plain, unadorned. Following a sudden caprice, he purposely cut the square post in two, and then with superb delicacy rejoined the two parts in so perfect a unison that to the inexperienced eye the split was veritably unnoticeable. The surface he left deliberately unfinished, seemingly the work of an unskilled workman. Such were the whimsies of this famous artisan—wanderer, drinker, creator—this left-handed artist, Hidari Jingoro.

In the Periodicals

Seikai Orai, Vol. 13, No. 5, May, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Seikai Orai-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: Words to the New Diet Members by Somei Uzawa; Reconstruction of the Japanese Diet by Jikichiro Kawahara; Renovation of Education by Jitsuhiko Fujita; To Reorganize the World's Observation by Intellectual Class by Tokutaro Fujita; Discussions on Financial Problems in the Co-Prosperity Sphere by Kiyoshi Goko; Medical Survey on the Peoples in Southern Regions by Shintaro Ishii; Dissolution of the British-Indian Parley and the Future of India by Sukeji Mishima; the Outcome of the Indian Problem by Minoru Maeda; Cripps' Defeat by Takashi Saito, and Pioneers in Southern Regions by Kenichi Shibata.

The China Digest, a monthly magazine published by the China Digest Incorporating Spotlite, Shanghai; May, 1942 (in English). Price $1.50. Contents: Chang the Story Teller by Mabel Waln; Shanghai's Original Name by Y.S.W.; In Tails Through China by "Slaxon"; Portrait of Wang Hsiao Ying by Judith and Arthur Hart Burling; Wood Carving in China by Gregory Shaw; How to Stop Smoking by H. A. Forsythe; Put Them on Wheels! by Howard Greene; Meng Chiang Reborn by Abe Ladar; The Han Liu Secret Society; Shanghai Night Schools by C. W. Lovy; Sungari—The Beautiful by Jane; One Breathless Moment by Marion S.; and China's Modern Antiquity by Francis Jaffe.

Koran Explained

The Al-Quran, the proper name of the Sacred Book of the Moslems, is believed by the followers of the Prophet Mohamed to have been vouchsafed to the Prohet through Divine agency. He was inspired to receive it in the Arabic language, in the first instance, during a night of prayer near Mecca in the year A.D. 610, when he was 40 years of age.

The Book was revealed piecemeal during a period of 23 years, the shorter chapters generally and some of the larger ones entire and at one time, whilst the revelation of the majority of the larger chapters extended over many years. The arrangement of verses and chapters was entirely the Prophet's work.

The First Companion, Abu Bakr, made the first complete written copy by arranging the manuscripts written during the lifetime of the Prophet. The Second Companion, Omar, handed over the Book to his sister, from whom it reached the Third Companion, Usman, who had a number of duplicate copies of the original text made for the use of the faithful. At every stage of its transcription the greatest human care was exercised that not even as much as a diacritical point was altered; and therefore it is the proud boast of the Moslems that the Book which they cherish remains absolutely unchanged since it was reduced to writing from the utterance of the Prophet Mohamed 13 centuries ago.

It is not to be inferred that the extracts from the Koran which appear in the following pages have in any way precedence over other verses, for it is not possible to select passages from any Holy Book, as the scriptures of a religion are immortal: nevertheless, what is given below are but a few fragments from the mighty mountains of Heavenly Light before which frail human intellect is bedazzled into nothingness: for, indeed, what could be a greater insolence than for a mere mortal to select passages from God's Book? The passages, however, are taken from Hadrat Moulana Mohamed Ali's English Translation of the Koran.

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

IRON

(Taken from the Koran)

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

All that is in the heavens and the earth glorifieth Allah; and He is the Mighty, the Wise.

His is the Sovereignty of the heavens and the earth; He quickeneth and He giveth death; and He is Able to do all things.

He is the First and the Last, and the Outward and the Inward; and He is Knower of all things.

He it is Who created the heavens and the earth in six Days; then He mounted the Throne. He knoweth all that entereth the earth and all that emergeth therefrom and all that cometh down from the sky and all that ascendeth therein; and He is with you wheresoever ye may be. And Allah is Seer of what ye do.

Sovereign of Heaven

His is the Sovereignty of the heavens and the earth, and unto Allah (all) things are brought back.

He causeth the night to pass into the day, and He causeth the day to pass into the night, and He is Knower of all that is in the breasts

Believe in Allah and His messenger, and spend of that whereof He hath made you trustees; and such of you as believe and spend (aright), theirs will be a great reward.

What aileth you that ye believe not in Allah, when the messenger calleth you to believe in your Lord, and He hath already made a covenant with you, if ye are believers?

He it is Who sendeth down clear revelations unto His slave, that He may bring you forth from darkness unto light; and lo! for you, Allah is Full of Pity, Merciful.

And what aileth you that ye spend not in the way of Allah, when unto Allah belongeth the inheritance of the heavens and the earth? Those who spent and fought before the victory are not upon a level (with the rest of you). Such are greater in rank than those who spent and fought afterwards. Unto each hath Allah promised good. And Allah is Informed of what ye do.

Who is he that will lend unto Allah a goodly loan, that He may double it for him and his may be a rich reward?

Supreme Triumph

On the day when thou (Muhammad) wilt see the believers, men and women, their light shining forth before them and on their right hands (and wilt hear it said unto them): Glad news for you this day: Gardens underneath which rivers flow, wherein ye are immortal. That is the supreme triumph.

On the day when the hypocritical men and the hypocritical women will say unto those who believe: Look on us that we may borrow from your light! It will be said: Go back and seek for light! Then there will separate them a wall wherein is a gate, the inner side whereof containeth mercy, while the outer side thereof is toward the doom.

They will cry unto them (saying): Were we not with you? They will say: Yea, verily; but he tempted one another, and hesitated, and doubted, and vain desires beguiled you till the ordinance of Allah came to pass; and the deceiver deceived you concerning Allah.

So this day no ransom can be taken from you nor from those who disbelieved. Your home is the Fire; that is your patron, and a hapless journey's end.

Is not the time ripe for the hearts of those who believe to submit to Allah's reminder and to the truth which is revealed, that they become not as those who received the Scripture of old but the term was prolonged for them and so their hearts were hardened, and many of them are evil-livers.

Know that Allah quickeneth the earth after its death. We have made clear Our revelations, for you, that haply ye may understand.

Sent Noah and Abraham

We verily sent Our messengers with clear proofs, and revealed with them the Scripture and the Balance, that mankind may observe right measure; and He revealed iron, wherein is mighty power and (many) uses for mankind, and that Allah may know him who helpeth Him and His messengers, though unseen. Lo! Allah is Strong, Almighty.

And We verily sent Noah and Abraham and placed the Prophethood and the Scripture among their seed, and among them there is he who goeth right, but many of them are evil-livers.

Then We caused Our messengers to follow in their footsteps; and We caused Jesus, son of Mary, to follow, and gave him the Gospel, and placed compassion and mercy in the hearts of those who followed him. But monasticism they invented—We ordained it not for them—only seeking Allah's pleasure, and they observed it not with right observance. So We give those of them who believe their reward, but many of them are evil-livers.

O ye who believe! Be mindful of your duty to Allah and put faith in His messenger. He will give you twofold of His mercy and will appoint for you a light wherein ye shall walk, and will forgive you. Allah is Forgiving, Merciful;

That the People of the Scripture may know that they control naught of the bounty of Allah, but that the bounty is in Allah's hand to give to whom He will. And Allah is of infinite bounty.

FACTIONAL DISPUTES FORGOTTEN IN INDIA IN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Past Disharmony Between Hindu and Muslim Claimed Instigated by Conniving British Statesmen

By AMAR LAHIRI

Is the so-called question of Hindu-Moslim disharmony a serious obstacle in the path of India's self-realization? Britain has been constantly saying that the progressive development of India on a national basis cannot materialize unless the Hindus and Muslims compose their differences among themselves. There are others who also think that the communal tension is a genuine affair indeed.

According to the British ideal of empire unity, the right of the Dominions and empire countries to decide for themselves the issues of peace and war "flows naturally from the definition of their status contained in the famous Balfour Memorandum." This means that the principle laid down in the recommendations of the report of the Inter-Imperial relations Committee of the 1926 Imperial Conference should be made applicable to all the countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The salient point of this principle is as follows:

"Autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, are in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Too Much Meddling

The relations between the United Kingdom and the Dominions, such as, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, clearly indicate that Britain has always been interested in guiding the diverse affairs of the Dominions. This is the reason why Australia, resenting the British war policy in the Pacific, has aligned itself with the United States. So far as India is concerned, that country has never enjoyed the benefit of this imperial principle. Although after the termination of the first World War, Britain temporarily recognized the right of self-determination for India as envisaged in the 14-point declaration of President Woodrow Wilson, it flatly refused to abide by it at the Versailles Peace Conference, with the result that it deliberately dishonored its previous pledge of home rule to India.

The constitutional effect of the retraction of the British promise was that not only a diarchical form of government was established in India, but a communal electorate system was initiated to keep the Hindus and Muslims politically divided among themselves. Quite apart from the British policy of divide and rule, the perpetuation of the communal electorate system was a direct violation of the Empire Statute of Westminster, which clearly declares that the populace of a country should be governed so that the protection of its rights as a whole people should be safeguarded. But the long list of political safeguards which Britain included in the diarchical Constitution of India ignored the legal and idealistic aspects of the British Commonwealth of Nations, thereby making the Muslim community not only a separate entity in the country, but other minority communities as pawns in the game of British power-imperialism in India.

Britain's Work

From the political standpoint it has to be admitted that the Hindu-Muslim friction is the creation of Britain. London, however, is emphatic in its argument that for the purpose of protecting minority rights it has to safeguard the interests of the Muslims and other minorities. But the fact is that Britain has unilaterally assumed the role of a social and political umpire to maintain the balance of division between the Hindus and Muslims. Criticizing the British policy of fermenting communal discords, the late C. F. Andrews said:

"Our whole British talk about being 'trustees of India' and coming out to 'serve' it, about bearing 'the white man's burden,' about ruling India for 'its good,' and all the rest, is the biggest hypocrisy on God's earth."

Combination of Ideals

Looking at India as a nation, it is seen that it is a peninsular sub-continent of Asia and that it is composed of different, races, castes and tribes. Hence, its nationalism is a combination of the ideals of the various races inhabiting the country. A Hindu has his own ideals, a Muslim has his own creed, and so a Chistian, a Jain, a Buddhist, a Parsee, a Sikh, all have their own peculiarities.

Canada, South Africa, the United States of America and even Great Britain are not free from communal questions, and yet such issues do not stand in the way of national unity in each country either in time of peace or in time of emergency. Therefore, it is obvious that the communal question in India is not a national issue. A clear-cut proof in this respect was noticed quite recently when all the political parties in India, including the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Sikh Party unanimously turned down the compromise formula of Sir Stafford Cripps designed to seek the nation's collaboration with Britain in the latter's war efforts.

Conglomeration of Races

Another fundamental fact is that India since ancient times has been a conglomeration of races and castes, and as such, these peculiarities are not hindrances to the progress of the nation, but are natural phenomena which are consciously and subconsciously assisting the fermentation of a new concord.

The political difference between the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League is generally regarded as a communal question. Certain quarters even regard it as a religious strife. But neither the Congress nor the League thinks that the Hindu-Muslim difference is unadjustable. The leaders of these two organizations have sat together quite a number of times to settle the impasse.

While the Congress maintains that all minority problems including the formula of the Muslim League should be equitably solved through the verdicts of a National Constituent Assembly to be elected by the entire nation on a representative basis, the League demands a prior understanding that the Muslim community will have communal preference regarding national administration.

Muslims Not Interested

From a broad angle, it is apparent that the contention of the League is merely a political cliche to gain extra advantages for the Muslims. But as the stand of the League does not enjoy the support of other Muslim organizations which are behind the Congress, it is finding it extremely difficult to preserve its political platform. Even Britain does not wholly approve of the majority of the proposals of the League. This is the reason why it is advocating the creation of Muslim state in "free" India, but this advocacy has not evoked any sympathy from the Muslim masses.

On the other hand, religion is not a problem in India, in spite of the fact that 71 per cent of the population profess Hinduism and 23 per cent Islamism. Both the Congress and the League are moving in such a manner in their political fight that they have taken adequate precautions to prevent the occurrence of any religious strife. If a communal riot occurs, the leaders of the Congress and the League jointly endeavor to subdue it in a peaceful manner. For the purpose of maintaining social understanding and religious cordiality, both these two political bodies have always actively collaborated and are still collaborating.

Muslims Predominate

On population basis it is seen that the Muslims predominate in the Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan. They are also in a majority in Bengal. While the Northwest Frontier Province is wholly behind the Congress, the majority of Muslims of Sind and Bengal support its political stand. The League enjoys a majority in the Punjab only. In Baluchistan, the control of both organizations is feeble. Furthermore, the All India Muslim Workers Association and the All India Muslim Cultivators Union denouncing the Muslim League are collaborating with the Congress to reinforce national solidarity.

When Mahatma Gandhi launched his non-violent non-cooperation movement in 1921, the Muslim community not only played a significant part, but its leaders and intelligent youths sharing the national fate with the Hindus sacrificed material amenities of life and went to jail. The most noteworthy contribution of the Muslim community was seen in 1927, when the annual session of the Congress was convened at Madras under the presidentship of the late Dr. M. A. Ansari, a prominent Muslim leader of that time. Because of his guidance and patriotic handling, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution declaring that the goal of India is complete independence was adopted by the Hindu and Muslim delegates.

Recognition Demanded

The truth is that if the Hindus and Muslims are given the free choice to make their political decision, without any super-imposed formula of communal harmony and protection of minority rights, they would automatically became united to make their own political decision for the welfare of the nation.

Viewing the communal question from all these angles, it is more than apparent that the prevalence of a minor Hindu-Muslim discord is not of such importance as to prominence it as a fundamental disability in the path of self-realization. The activities of the Muslim League at this period of transition in India are desirable, because they are adding new opportunities to work for the comprehensive solution of the entire minority question without interference from Britain.

The most important fact is that quite apart from the partisan political feeling, the Hindus and Muslims as human units of the nation have considerably developed a single-dimensional nationalism which has no religious or communal bias.

Gems of Truth

Greatness is a spiritual condition worthy to excite love, interest and admiration.—M. Arnold (1867)

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Friendship is the shadow of the evening, which strengthens with the setting sun of life.—La Fontaine.

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Habit, if not resisted, soon becomes necessity.—Augustine.

Do Not Praise Rashly

There are some things people do, the good or evil of which is quite apparent, while there are others, the right or wrong of which is obscure. Often those actions which we think right are really wrong, while those which we considered wrong are right. Therefore we should not praise or blame others rashly. (Kaibara Ekken)